

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

- Annual Meeting G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n
- Federal Legislation
- Cash Grain Commission Men Meet
- A Strong Defense of Feed Jobbers
- State Secretaries' Conference
- Barge Rate Increase Enjoined
- More and Better Barley
- Relaxation of Price Control
- Fined for Diverting CCC Corn
- Ohio Dealers Re-elect Officers
- Western Seedsmen Meet
- O.P.A. Enforcement
- Violated Federal Seed Act
- Congressman Tangles with Oats Premium
- Government Agency Buying Wheat for Export
- Penalties on Defaulted Kansas City Contracts
- Sold Employer's Wheat During Absence
- Elevator Companies Take Advantage of Co-op Law
- Berger on How to Meet Protein Shortage
- Vitamin Labeling Changes Jan. 1
- Pace Bill Would Raise Prices
- Prairie; A New Soft Winter Wheat
- Meeting Illinois Feed Ass'n

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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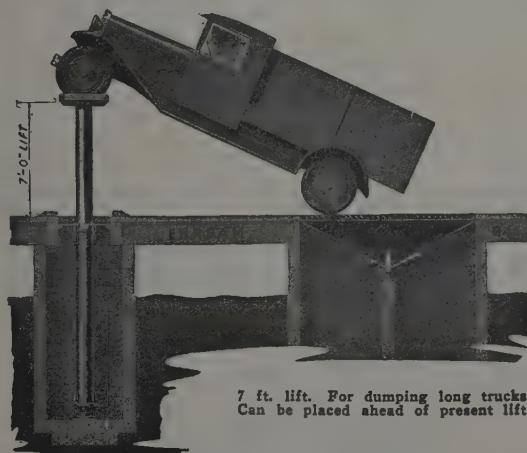
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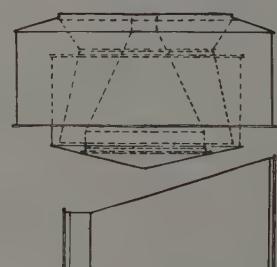
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Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25¢.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 10, 1945

CORN COB disposal may be made easier by dispensing with the drying and grinding that is costly, and employing instead a crusher as at one new cob plant in Iowa.

YIELDS of soybeans are so disappointing in some sections the harvesting returns are forcing early contractors to beg a material reduction in the quantity they agreed to deliver.

SHIPPERS of feed oats into Kansas are cautioned against any mixture of field bindweed that may cause the rejection of the shipment into Kansas under the new system of inspection for weed seeds.

THE PACE bill to include labor costs in computing parity prices for grains has served as a bugaboo to frighten shorts into covering, but the best opinion is that it will not pass. It is too revolutionary. By increasing the subsidies, passage of the bill would endanger the whole farm support program.

THE FARMER who wants to paint his buildings should help the paint manufacturer by sowing flaxseed. Supplies of linseed oil are far short of the urgent requirements of property owners.

RED SQUILL is again obtainable, so storehouses for grain, seeds and feeds shud be relieved of the annual migration of rodents. Nobody loves a rat, and every grain dealer is delighted to get rid of them.

LEGISLATION depriving the inventor of the fruits of his invention would destroy the incentive of the creative genius that has made America great. It smacks of communism, and is repugnant to the American way of life.

COUNTRY elevator operators not equipped with driers and fortunate enough to have dry old corn in store have an opportunity to get the price of No. 2 for some of the high moisture new corn by thoro mixing of the old with the new.

THE EUROPEAN demand for American grain is slowly improving, but it is nothing compared with what it will be when the CCC gets out of the market and private enterprise is again given a free hand to supply the needs of the hungry.

GRADING wheat by variety seems rather difficult. There are so many varieties. Irrespective of variety, however, millers would like to have the official grade standards provide a designation for wheats deficient in milling and baking quality.

DOES IT COST you more to load a box car to marked capacity than formerly? Do you cooper every car carefully? What percentage of your present shipments leak in transit? Tell us your experience. Our readers may suggest ready relief for you.

THIEVES HAVE again started their midnight visits to country elevators but, fortunately, without any gain of importance. If all elevator men would refrain from leaving valuables in their offices over night, the thieves would look elsewhere for pelf.

BARGE shipment of grain over the Illinois waterway seems now on a permanent basis, since the court has ruled in favor of the barge lines in the matter of reshipping rates east by rail. This will encourage the building of more elevators along the waterway.

GROUND COBS are being put to so many uses, the fourteen pounds in every bushel of corn is finding a ready market, while before the trade learned of their great value some corn dealers paid a thousand dollars a year to have cobs hauled away, so the trade is progressing.

MODERN MANLIFTS have so many safety appliances no elevator owner who loves life will tolerate an old style lift because they are just as expensive to install as an improved elevator and far more dangerous to use.

FEED MIXERS who have been clamoring for protein should be pleased to learn that the crop of soybeans at 196,587,000 bus. is the largest on record, Illinois country elevators are well supplied, and it only remains for the carriers and the crushers to do their part.

BOX CARS are scarce again so short time contracts are not easy to fill. F. J. Wall, Chairman of the Traffic Subcommittee of the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation, is sending a questionnaire to 18,679 large and small shippers in an effort to learn what they want freight service to be like. Grain shippers would like to have grain tight box cars promptly when they ask for them and not be forced to hold an elevator full of grain when the market is declining.

NOW that co-operative business organizations have grown large and are doing a large volume, the profits distributed to members as savings are looked upon by the tax gatherers with a hungry eye. The Internal Revenue Department makes it a point to extract every dollar from business that congressional action permits. Who knows but what the requirement of statements from all non-profit organization holds the hidden purpose to find some way to draft a law taxing their financial transactions?

PRODUCTION and employment are hampered by practices that grew out of the war, leading to the conclusion that a national labor law is required, to define the rights of workers and employers and provide means of adjusting differences promptly and effectively, with appeal to established courts of justice. A draft of a proposed Labor Act has been sent by the chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation to all governors and legislators in Congress that should serve as the basis for a law that will permit industry to function freely while safeguarding the rights of all.

COSTS of government services always greatly exceed the benefits to the public. An example is the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which undertook to provide an insurance service for farmers. Administrative expenses, principally salaries to bureaucrats, amounted to \$31,963,000 to pay out \$82,945,000 in losses and indemnities. Thus it cost the taxpayers \$3 to pay out \$8 in benefits to the farmers. Only \$51,795,000 was received in premiums. Many other activities are conducted by the government at a staggering cost to taxpayers, and to keep the number of civilian government employees at an all-time high.

THE PACIFIC Coast in recent years has fully caught up with the remainder of the country in providing up to date facilities for making grain products.

STRIKES are certain to affect the business of the grain shippers. One railroad in central Illinois has been struck since Oct. 1, leaving grain shippers in the lurch. Public utilities in other parts of the country have been struck, affecting the operations and communications of the grain dealers. Still more of this unprecedented wave of strikes can be expected until the Washington administration changes the policy that has brought about this situation.

GREAT ACTIVITY in the construction of grain elevators during the coming year is to be expected if history after the first world war repeats itself. The reason is the same, that farmers have surplus funds due to high prices of crops. They will fall an easy prey to any promoter with a plausible story of big profits to be made in buying and shipping grain. What happened at Marion, Ind., is an example. There a local banker talked the farmers into building two grain elevators where one was not needed.

GRAIN MERCHANTS of every state are directly interested in the standard weights of every bushel of grain and whenever any state undertakes to change the standard weights legal within its boundaries, they owe it to the merchants who buy and ship grain out of the state to ask their advice, otherwise merchants so engaged will be greatly discommoded if not caused confusing losses. The Sunflower state is the only one which seems to be actively interested in changing its standards. It is much better that the standard weight of a bushel be the same throughout the land. Let us have uniform weights for all bushels.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR men generally recognize the great advantage to themselves and to their customers secured by cleaning seed grain for farmer customers. This insures farmers a greater yield of grain from every planting and generally gives the elevator men more grain to handle. However, the farmers have generally come to recognize this advantage to themselves and are demanding careful cleaning by the well-equipped elevator in larger numbers each season. The demand at many stations has increased sufficiently so the elevator man has dared to make a reasonable charge for his cleaning service and collected it without any protest from growers who recognize the great advantage of sowing only clean seed of tested varieties. However, efficient service cannot be rendered without good machines and careful operation. It takes power and labor and both cost money, hence a cleaning charge is fully justified.

A LONG PRINTERS' strike has delayed our getting our report of the 49th annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Meeting promptly into the hands of our subscribers but now all are back at work and we feel sure all grain dealers will be glad to learn of the many interesting discussions and events at the Omaha gathering told of in this number.

LATE ADVICES from Valier, Montana, bring the disturbing information that hordes of grasshoppers have been consuming young winter wheat in the neighborhood of Valier. We were laboring under the impression that the grasshoppers were on a strike and would not go back to the wheat fields this year. They must have organized a new union, specializing in shortsightedness.

Congressman Tangles with Oats Premium

The senator from Oklahoma who instituted the inquiry into the premiums on heavy white oats allowed by the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade apparently has an entirely wrong conception of the operations of the grain exchanges. His investigation seemed based on the theory that the Board of Trade arbitrarily makes rules and forces the farmers and country shippers to jump at the crack of the Board of Trade whip.

That may be true of Washington's administrative bureaucrats of whom the senator has first hand knowledge. We know of a case where the O. P. A. bureaucracy brought suit against a farmer who unwittingly accepted a few dollars above the ceiling in settlement for corn stolen out of his crib and not sold by him.

The senator from Oklahoma who objects to a farmer receiving a lawful bonus for superior oats hails from a state that this year produced only 22,059,000 bus. of oats and could have little interest in the oats rules of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Testifying before the committee, however, in favor of the Board of Trade's premium was the head of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, a state that produced this year ten times as many oats as Oklahoma, and to whom the Chicago market is most important.

We doubt if there is any organization in the whole United States that changes its rules more frequently than does the Chicago Board of Trade. These changes are made to meet the requirements of the trade. The directors and members of the Exchange have their ears to the ground listening for any demand made by their constituents, the farmers and country shippers, in an earnest endeavor to make the Chicago market attractive to the country. The rules must be fair to all having grain to sell or buy. If not, the business would desert the unresponsive exchange.

Shelling Tests Promote Profitable Buying

Our dry windy, fall weather has been most helpful in conditioning the 1945 corn crop. October has gradually reduced its moisture content so that most of the corn can be cribbed without fear of heating or deterioration.

However, dealers who buy machine picked ear corn owe it to their banker to make careful shelling tests to determine the average yield of shelled corn, from each bushel of ear corn purchased. The machine pickers, because of their worn out condition, cannot get as many pounds of shelled corn from a bushel of 1945 dry ear corn as is usually obtained from a bushel of damp ear corn. Men seem to be unwilling to work in the fields, so more machine picked corn will come to market. Corn is so dry, the old machines are sure to knock off more kernels than usual and thereby increase the average yields of cobs, but reduce the yield of kernels, so the dealer's slim chance of realizing a profit for handling corn from truck to box car calls for frequent shelling tests and careful buying.

Sold Employer's Wheat During His Absence

Marienthal, Kan.—When Roy Kirkpatrick recently took a load of wheat to the Marienthal elevator, manager Roman Droste became suspicious when Kirkpatrick asked for cash instead of a check. He telephoned local officers, and when the located Kirkpatrick he was on the scales at the Whitelaw Elevator with another load of wheat. Here also he took cash, instead of a check.

When arrested, he confessed that he had taken the wheat from the Charles Durham farm, where he was employed while the Durhams were visiting in Texas. The sheriff found that Kirkpatrick had his clothing packed and ready to leave for Indiana as soon as he had sold the wheat. Kirkpatrick is now heading for the penitentiary.—G. M. H.

Fined for Diverting CCC Corn to Own Use

Harry Schroeder, grain elevator operator of Randolph, Ia., was fined \$1,500 in the U.S. District Court, Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 3, following a plea of guilty to two counts of a criminal information charging violation of war food orders, according to a report by John W. Claggett, Chicago Compliance Officer, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The criminal information was filed by U.S. Attorney Maurice E. Donegan, charging that Schroeder had diverted for his own use approximately 21,000 bus. of corn which should have been set aside at his elevator and reserved for essential government war requirements. In a second count, the information charged Schroeder with diverting to his own use approximately 7,000 bus. of corn which had been delivered to the elevator for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation by farmers living in the Randolph vicinity.

The violations occurred during the period from April 24, 1945, to July, 1945, at a time when there was a serious shortage of corn needed for the manufacture of products essential to the nation's war effort.

Annual Meeting Grain-Feed Dealers

The 49th Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n which was first called as a meeting of its Board of Directors and officers, thanks for the lifting of the ODT ban on the holding of conventions, turned out to be a real convention with a large attendance. The closing of the exchanges in celebration of Columbus Day, a legal Holiday, helped to swell the number from the organized markets.

The weather was ideal, the hotel accommodations ample and the lobby was kept filled with grain dealers personally interested in the promotion of friendly relations.

The first day, Oct. 11, was devoted to a meeting of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Men's Ass'n and committees of National Feed Distributors, National Retail Feed Dealers, Resolutions and Nominations.

Friday morning, Oct. 12, an interesting, well attended session of the National Country Elevator Committee was held in the Embassy Room. Chairman S. W. Wilder was reluctant to break-up the meeting but, finally adjourned for lunch.

The Board of Directors and Executive Committees held closed sessions.

The annual business meeting was called to order Friday afternoon in the Ball Room of Hotel Fontenelle by Pres. J. L. Welsh of Omaha.

After an Address of Welcome by Mayor C. W. Leeman of Omaha, Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland, O., reporting for the Executive Committee, announced a membership in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n of 1020 and a treasury reserve in excess of \$11,000.00.

Pres. J. L. Welsh then delivered his annual address from which we take the following:

Pres. J. L. Welsh's Annual Address

During the past year as pres. of our organization, it has been my privilege to travel from the East Coast to the West Coast several times. I have covered practically all of the surplus producing areas of our nation, and from each of these trips I return with a greater realization of the possibilities that are latent in our national association.

During all of my travels I have been concerned by only one question and that is "What good is the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to me?" Now, I know in my own mind the great good accomplished. I know the benefit that we have been to agriculture, and I know that it is practically impossible for anyone in the grain trade to make a transaction that did not in some way profit by the rules, regulations and experiences of our organization, but it was rather difficult to point to the one thing that had been done today, this week, or this month, and so I began to reminisce, to look at the records.

EARLY DAYS.—I recalled the early days of our experiences when all of the grain trade were filled with suspicion. They were suspicious of everyone else. They were suspicious of Weights, of Grades, of Over-drafts, of Plugged cars and fearful of the defaulting on contracts that had been entered into in good faith.

I recalled that I had traveled throughout the middle west in the early days when it was necessary to spend a large part of our time explaining to the prospective customers that we actually had a market at Omaha with Supervised weights, with Impartial grading, with rules that protected both the BUYER and the SELLER, and how we were proud to be able to point out that members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, are subject to their rules and regulations.

I remember calling on a miller in Ohio in those early days who greeted me with the statement that he would not buy wheat from anyone

in Omaha; at any price; at any time. Afterwards this same mill became one of our very best customers. I remember one of my early employers telling me that it was unsafe to ship a car load of grain across the Mason and Dixon Line. Of course, in the South they had the same feeling toward us.

SITUATION AS IT EXISTS TODAY in our grain business. I tried to account for the tremendous change that had taken place. During this entire time, our Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n had been at work each day, each week, each month, and each year, and grain exchanges had been organized. Rules were written and rewritten many times to eliminate the differences that were bound to come up when a situation of this sort prevailed. A committee was formed in our National Association to arbitrate these differences, and for many years we continuously had a long list of arbitrations that occupied a large part of this committee's time to settle hundreds of differences each year between our members.

At our national conventions we met and settled our disputes and misunderstandings. Wrote and re-wrote our rules and regulations many times, until there was a gradual elimination of everyone who attempted to "cut corners" and resort to "unfair practices."

Now we find complete confidence existing throughout the grain trade, and we trade with Portland, Ore.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Los Angeles, Cal., in millions of bushels, of grain with no thought of dishonest weights, or grades, and with no fear as to over drafts nor defaults on contracts. During the last year there was not a single arbitration before our National Arbitration Committee and no court action.

Of course, I realize that all of these changes have not been entirely due to our National Association. All of the changes have been the result of the organization of grain exchanges, feed associations, along with our National Association.

When the depression of the 1930's came on as a result of the surpluses that piled up after World War I and the Farm Board, it was a popular thing for the politicians and almost every one to blame the low prices and the depressed condition of agriculture upon the grain trade and the speculator. THE GOVERNMENT actually entered our grain business and became the dominant factor in our business. The Government regulations establishing ceiling prices on grain have often confused normal trading in both cash and option markets. In my opinion it will be impossible for these markets to again function normally until these restrictions are removed. With Government interference, it became necessary for us to open our Washington Office which has been so ably conducted under the supervision of our Ray Bowden. We have succeeded in spreading the membership in our organization, adding other trade and grain associations, and the feed association which is so closely aligned with us, and now we present a united front in the entire grain and feed trade.

MEMBERSHIP.—Closing the year with more than 1,000 direct members, we are in the best financial position for 15 years. We have 28 affiliated associations. We know this count should be greatly increased. There are still some, who, like small boys with their sleds in winter time, are interested in "Hooking a Ride." I'm glad to report Omaha not in that list. We have 32 active grain firms in the Omaha market and 32 members or 100 per cent.

Our national trade association is only one of the many industries represented in Washington, and, as such, we become a link in the immense chain of organizations that, thru their

help and advice to those in public office, actually become an important part of our Government itself. None of us can afford not to be a part of this great organization. As your president, I have been very proud of the great assistance our trade has given throughout these trying times of War just past, and in Washington we are told many times that we are one of the best trades in the compliance with our war regulations—and we enjoy their complete confidence.

We have been unjustly blamed in the past and we will be blamed again if prices decline to unprofitable levels after surpluses begin piling up following World War II, which has just finished.

SURPLUSES not only reduce the prices in our Nation, but as we sell them in export to the rest of the World they depress World's markets and, when we subsidize the movement into the markets of the world, we further depress their prices. Then the nations of Europe begin to build up barriers against our incoming grain in the form of tariffs to keep our grain out of their markets so that their farming industry may prosper.

Never were we in the grain trade believers in the "Philosophy of Scarcity" that the new deal tried many years so unsuccessfully as a solution for our farm problems. What the grain trade would like is full production on every acre of land that can be tilled, consistent with the preservation of our soil and its fertility, and a fair price for farm products which would return parity for the farmer.

I realize it is not a popular thing to talk about surpluses and low prices in times of high prices and prosperous times, but neither do we want to sit idly by and place ourselves in a position of complaining about others who try to solve our problems when we ourselves have no solution to offer.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION applied to



Pres. J. S. Welsh, Omaha, Neb.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

agriculture have brought about the most amazing and the greatest increase in agricultural production since the invention of the plow. The farmer has benefited by better seed, such as hybrid seed corn, better methods of soil preservation, better means of preservation of sub-soil moisture, contour farming, along with the speeding up of farming that has resulted from tractors, combines, corn pickers, and other farm equipment. Close to twelve million horses and mules have been eliminated from our farms and replaced by upwards of two million tractors. This has released more than 40 million acres of crop and pasture land from feed for work stock to food for market. One man with a tractor today can and is farming an entire section of 640 acres of wheat land easily in our semi-arid country of the West. There has been a machine recently invented and now in use that reduces the labor from 24 hours per acre to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour per acre. Farmers are now prepared to produce 30 per cent above pre-war levels and projecting this increase into the future, our Department of Agriculture estimates there are nearly 20 million acres that will be put under irrigation by the year 1950. They also estimate there will be produced in 1950, as much foodstuffs as our bumper crop of 1944 on 38,000,000 fewer seeded acres.

THESE GREAT SURPLUSES that are certain for the future years could end in "disaster for all" or they may be turned into "opportunity." Opportunity not only for the farmers themselves but for industry, for business, for labor, and for all consumers. Not one of us will be untouched by the great changes that are taking place in agriculture. When a farmer produces a bushel of grain he produces new wealth, and when these raw materials are processed into finished goods the new wealth that is created thereby is the new wealth that makes jobs and wages for labor, and the dollars that are created by new wealth from farm production ultimately end up in seven dollars of national income for each dollar produced by the farm.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.—Out of the 30 pounds of starch that is in one bushel of grain which may be either wheat, corn, rye, barley or sorghum grains or any grain that contains starch will produce two and three-quarters gallons of industrial alcohol. This two and three-quarters gallons of alcohol will produce in turn six pounds of butadiene. Six pounds of butadiene will produce something over six pounds of rubber, and this is enough rubber to make one ordinary automobile tire. When you realize this, you will see just how important synthetic rubber becomes to agriculture. In the residue after this starch is removed is all of the food value that was in the original bushel of grain in the first place, plus the fact that it is cooked, mixed with barley and yeast. So, that by the methods of recovery that we already have under operation, we can recover approximately 20 pounds of high protein feeds that are now so necessary in our feed formulas, and actually return to the farmer all of the value of the original bushel of grain in a 20 pound package.

I want you to clearly understand that I am not asking this association for support in any way for our alcohol plant here in Omaha. When I refer to this plant of ours, it is merely for the purpose of using it as an example. If this movement succeeds, we will need many more like it in all of the markets of our nation, and we have no desire to run them. The success or failure of the alcohol plant in Omaha would have little to do with the success of the movement in which we should all be so vitally interested. I bring this to the attention of the grain and feed trade because I think it is the salvation of both our option and our spot grain business.

THRU CHEMURGY, which is the utilization of farm crops by industry, I think the scientists and the chemists already have the answer to our problem of surpluses. Fuels,

oils, plastics, fibers, and alcohol from grains may now cost more than if they are derived from other products, such as petroleum for instance, but this need not be true after a year or two of scientific research.

I hope that you will agree with me that this program for the domestic use of agricultural surpluses will once again make possible free and open markets in which we can operate a futures market, such as the one we developed out of some eighty years of competition. We in the grain trade know that this system of marketing was the best and the cheapest method ever devised in the merchandising of farm crops.

For the past two years I have been the president of this National Association. It has been a pleasant experience for me, as it has been for other men who have preceded me in this work. This honor, I know, can come to only a few in our trade, and I deeply appreciate the confidence that has been placed in me.

GEORGE E. BOOTH'S report for the Legislative Committee is published elsewhere in this number.

HAROLD L. GRAY, Crawfordsville, Ind., read a report of the National Retail Feed Committee as follows:

REPORT OF NATIONAL RETAIL FEED COMMITTEE

1. This National Retail Feed Committee recommends to this Association and the New National Retail Feed Committee that the practice of bartering ingredients brought on by abnormal conditions be discouraged by some means in order to avoid a program of set aside and allocation.

We further recommend and urge the removal of government controls restricting free trade and a return of all business to normal channels of distribution as soon as consistently possible.

2. We strongly recommend that all members of the industry be forewarned of a situation in which both buyer and seller could be penalized by wide price variations, and that specific contracts be made recognizing the contingencies of this readjustment period.

The National Retail Feed Committee recommends to the National Association that at its next meeting, a plan be presented to publicize on a nation-wide basis the essential services rendered by the retail feed dealer to farmers and feeders.

This action would be particularly appropriate as a feature of the convention that marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Grain and Feed Dealers Association.

R. C. WOODWORTH, Minneapolis, submitted the resolutions prepared by the Resolutions Committee composed of himself as chairman, and Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston; Chas.



Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.

G. Robinson, Memphis; B. C. Holmquist, Omaha; and H. H. Green, of Pattonsburg, Mo. They were read and adopted one by one as follows:

Resolutions Adopted

Statement of Policy

1. This National Association hereby reaffirms its interest in a formal statement by the grain trade on the matter of general policy concerning agricultural legislation and a farm program, and instructs its representative on the National Grain Trade Council to co-operate fully toward the completion of such a policy statement by that organization.

Cooperatives in Business

2. This Association renews its statement of position on the matter of cooperatives in business. We do not in any manner or sense oppose the type of grain cooperative formed by the voluntary action of producers to meet their own local conditions. Rather, we have recognized that these cooperatives are an integral part of the grain and feed business. We do, however, restate our opposition to cooperative competition promoted, financed and favored by agencies of local, state or federal government. This association reaffirms its support of the proposal that cooperatives, in competition with private business be placed under the same federal tax obligations as private firms, and that federal agencies should not, in their patronage, discriminate between cooperatives and private firms.

Double Taxation of Corporations

3. Be it resolved that it is the sense of this Association that double taxation on corporation dividends be removed starting with the calendar year 1946.

Re-employment of Service Men

4. The Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n approves a program for the re-employment of returning service men and women to the fullest extent possible and recommends that it be the policy of our members to see that the first interview of such returning service men and women shall be with a ranking officer of the firm or corporation with which they previously were employed.

Urge Adoption of Uniform Feed Trade Rules

5. We believe that there is great need for uniformity in the rules governing transactions in feed in order that business may be conducted over a wide territory under a general uniform understanding of the rules involved. Therefore, this Association urges all markets and all groups whose members deal in feed to adopt the feed trade rules of this National Association. To this end we request the President to appoint a Committee to work with the Millers National Federation in a consideration and adoption of uniform feed trade rules.

Exemption from Fair Labor Standards Act

6. This National Association hereby instructs its officers to continue to represent before the Congress the necessity of the exemption provided for county grain elevators in Section 13, (A) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

More Frequent Ass'n Conferences Asked

7. The past year has been marked by some unusually successful conferences between the secretaries and officers of our affiliated associations. The value from such area meetings has been so marked that we suggest to the officers of this National Association and to the secretaries and their officers, that even more frequent conferences be held of the type found so successful this past year.

New Uses for Grain and By-Products

8. History will record that the accomplishment of the farmers of this country during the recent war emergency has been little short of miraculous and fully comparable with the achievements of any of our civilian activities in support of the war. The fruits of their efforts have found consumption in the needs of the Nation and its allies. Large scale readjustments in agriculture are inevitable in the post-war period. This Association urges an aggressive campaign to expand the consumption of agricultural products with government, agricultural and industrial organizations, and educational institutions cooperating. We pledge our support to a program of organized large-scale research into new uses of the grains and by-products of grain, to the end that uses may be found which supply producers with a regular outlet at prices which warrant farmers producing for them.

Thanks

9. To the officers and members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, we express our thanks and appreciation for their collective share in the success of this annual meeting.

To the Association's officers and committee members, we offer our thanks for the good work of the past year.

To Roy Bowden, we again say, "WELL DONE!"

To Roy Welsh goes our deep appreciation and lasting regard for his splendid leadership these past two years. His unswerving devotion to the welfare of the Association and his earnest par-

ticipation in the Association's activities have brought us through these trying years more united than ever. His championing the cause of industrial uses of grain, backed by his own intimate knowledge and experience of the possibilities has created an interest across the country which may well result in untold benefits to the producers of this country and the nation as a whole.

10. Conscious of the great interest and the steadfast loyalty shown for the feed trade over the course of decades, and grateful for the manner in which he has promoted feed trade interests in the National Ass'n during the long years of his prominent membership, be it resolved here that this National Association offer to E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, Missouri, its sincere thanks for his leadership in this trade.

Golden Anniversary

11. The year ahead marks the Association's Golden Anniversary—a half century of service to the industry. Let us resolve that throughout the year ahead and the years to come we shall all strive individually and collectively to lend our wholehearted support to the principles and policies for which our Association stands.

S. L. RICE, Metamora, O., Chairman of the Nominations Committee, consisting of himself; John D. McCaul, Minneapolis; W. B. Fox, New Orleans; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles; and George E. Booth, Chicago; presented the following recommendations which were unanimously adopted:

OFFICERS

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, President, F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Green, First Vice-Pres., H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co., Pattonsburg, Mo.; Charles G. Robinson, Second Vice-Pres., Scruggs-Robinson Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. C. Booth, Third Vice-Pres., Piper Grain Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR DIRECTORS to serve two years: C. J. Martenis, C. J. Martenis Grain Co., New York, N. Y.; F. E. Devendorf, F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Calif.; Reese H. Dickson, The Early & Daniel Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. C. Dreyer, Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Company, Decatur, Ill.; F. J. Faber, Tidewater Grain Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. B. Fox, C. B. Fox Co., New Orleans, La.; LeRoy D. Godfrey, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. O. Holmquist, Holmquist Elevator Company, Omaha, Nebr.; F. R. Houlton, Houlton Grain Co., Denver, Colo.; John D. McCaul, McCaul-Lyman Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Morris, C. F. Morris, Charlotte, No. Carolina; G. A. Pritchard, G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Indiana; Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Grover Simpson, Eberhardt Simpson Grain Co., Salina, Kas.;

Earl M. Combs, E. M. Combs & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Erwin Jessen, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Missouri; Troy V. Cox, Albers Milling Company, Seattle, Washington; John F. Leahy, Clay Leahy Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Sterling H. Nelson, Sterling H. Nelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; B. McCull, Western Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Howard Martin, Theo. W. Martin & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Directors Dinner

The crowning event of the convention was the Directors Annual Dinner in the brilliantly lighted Ball Room of the Fontanelle where Eugene C. Dreyer was the honored guest.

RETIRING PRESIDENT J. L. Welsh gave an optimistic prediction of some of the wonderful changes being brot to world by the progressive chemists. Mr. Welsh who has served the Ass'n many years in various capacities was presented with a beautiful set of crystal.

MAX F. COHN, of the Sunset Grain & Feed Co., Buffalo, expressed the deep appreciation of the trade for the helpful services of Eugene C. Dreyer, St. Louis, in promoting the interests of the feed trade. He told of Mr. Dreyer's winning a suit against a railroad involving the loss of feed which had been stored in a warehouse. The court held that carrier was liable for freight so long as shipment was covered by railroads bill of lading.

Mr. Dreyer was thanked for drafting rules governing the trade in feed and inducing the adoption of them by the grain exchanges. The delegates gave Mr. Dreyer a silver ice server and tongs and Jerry Parks of Kansas City, acting for the National Feed Distributors Committee, presented him with a gold pen and pencil set.

Mr. Dreyer expressed deep appreciation for the handsome presents and warm encomiums.

All of the 300 enjoying the splendid dinner expressed the fervent hope that the Board of Directors would hold many more like it.

Convention Notes

C. F. MORRISS, Charlotte, N. C., distributed attractive and useful magazine pencils.

A. N. FAUPELL, western manager of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., met many old policyholders in the crowded lobby.

THE REGISTRATION of visitors under the guidance of Sec'y Roger Annan and Duke Swanson gave early evidence of a large attendance.

THE DELEGATES and ladies thoroly enjoyed the cocktail party on the mezzanine at which the Omaha Grain Exchange was host preceding the directors dinner.

Registered Attendance

Registered attendance at 49th Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n follows:

CALIFORNIA: F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles; J. C. Morgan, San Francisco.

COLORADO: Ralph W. Farr, Greeley; Vinc Kerwin, Pueblo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Vernon M. Green.

ILLINOIS: Ray McCord, Farmer City; N. R. Peine, Minier.

INDIANA: Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville.

IOWA: E. H. Utroska, Clinton; Bob Fish, Jack Stone, Collins; Fred Kerber, Emmetsburg; C. W. Zastrow, Henderson; Max Green, S. V. Pleak, Oakland; Carl G. Orsinger, Waterloo; M. G. Dorr, Marcus.

KANSAS: W. A. Boyle, Atchison; J. H. Riley, Kansas City.

MICHIGAN: D. R. Agin, Battle Creek.

MINNESOTA: N. B. Fitzgerald, Mankato.

MISSOURI: Rex Hedrick, Bucker; Wayne Downing, Cameron; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; Henry H. Green, Pattonsburg.

MONTANA: A. F. Strobehn, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA: Willard W. Rogers, Alsworth; John E. Turner, Alvo; Fred Marquardt, Avoca; George P. Diedricksen, Bancroft; H. O. Rasmussen, Bradshaw; J. C. Page, Crete; Thomas E. Shrader, Gering; Gene Binning, B. W. Larson, Kimball; J. Floyd Chance, Len M. Christensen, W. A. Keigtes, C. N. Ogden, Lincoln; Rex Peters, Malmo; Wm. F. Dainton, Milford; R. M. Watson, North Bend; Harold Holmquist, Oak-



E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo., Honored at Directors' Dinner

land; Gerald Ehrnberger, Kermit Wagner, Schuyler; N. A. Johnson, Sidney; H. F. Landry, Superior; Geo. A. Stites, Union.

NEW YORK: Jiheon Anderson, Jamestown; Frank C. Daniels, Binghamton.

NORTH CAROLINA: C. F. Morris, Charlotte; W. W. G. Smart, Edward D. Washburn, Shelby.

OHIO: Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland; S. L. Rice, Metamora.

OKLAHOMA: K. P. Aitken, Alva.

SOUTH DAKOTA: E. H. Sexauer, Brookings.

TENNESSEE: Earle T. Robertson, Knoxville.

TEXAS: L. V. Nelson, Claude; Felix Meyer, Houston; Ray O. Ayers, Slaton; R. E. Wendlan, Temple; Madison Clement, Waco.

UTAH: Sterling H. Nelson, Salt Lake City.

WISCONSIN: Irvin Marcus, Colby; Frank Rabenowich, Phillips.

MARKETS were represented by the following:

BOSTON, MASS.: J. A. Bassett, Carl J. B. Currie, A. S. MacDonald, F. J. Sennott.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Max F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.; Fred E. Haller, Bison Grain Corp.; R. S. Moseley, Richard J. Parker, F. E. Smith, Superior Grain Corp.; Dan A. Southwell, Southwell Grain Corp.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.: R. C. Booth, Guy Hillier, Steve Wilder, Tudor Wilder.

CHICAGO, ILL.: George E. Booth, Art Torkelson, Lanson Bros. Co.; G. W. Altorfer, Hugh Arnold, Wm. F. Becker Jr., J. M. R. Glaser, LeRoy D. Godfrey, A. W. Lipsky, K. B. Pierce, C. D. Sturtevant, Lee Wagner, W. G. Williams.

DECATUR, ILL.: E. B. Evans, H. J. Kapp.

DENVER, COLO.: Rex Houlton, O. M. Kellogg, Willis H. Richardson.

DES MOINES, Ia.: W. C. Fuller, Don R. Jorgenson, W. I. Sargent, Carroll Swanson.

DALLAS, TEX.: Wm. J. Mulcahy, Jr., Jay D. Smith.

ENID, OKLA.: Ben Feuquay, E. R. Humphrey.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS: Julian Scott, Trans- sit Grain Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: E. E. Allison, Steinhardt Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.: Cort Addison, R. J. Anderson, Max Bates, Bates Grain Co.; S. G. Cronin, Capt. Chas. B. Dreyer, S. W. Dreyer, H. A. Dyer, Loyd M. Faris, P. G. Hale, Loren W. Johnson, Cargill, Inc.; Fletcher Kelley, James T. Leach, J. F. Leahy, Wm. Maher, Jack Martin, R. D. Nathan, B. J. O'Dowd, Moore-Seaver Grain Co.; J. P. Parks, John Ronan, J. T. Sexton, True R. Slocum, J. L. Young, Simonds-Shields-Thebaud Grain Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Milton Crowe.

MEMPHIS, TENN.: Ed Jappe, Chas. G. Robison, Grider Wiggs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: Walter C. Holstein, Mohr Holstein Commission Co.; H. W. Kusserow, E. LaBudde, LaBudde Feed & Grain Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: R. C. Woodworth, Julius Hendel, E. J. Grimes, L. L. Crosby, Cargill, Inc.; Sam J. Beyhan, R. G. Cargill, Leo J.



S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.
Chairman Nominations Committee

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Carlton, Wayne Fish, Vernon C. Geiger, Joseph A. Johnson, John D. McCaull, Wm. J. Shima, M. W. Smith, A. L. Stanchfield, J. C. Whelan.
NASHVILLE, TENN.: F. E. Gillette.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.: W. B. Fox.
NEW YORK, N. Y.: C. J. Martenis, R. F. Cunningham.

PEORIA, ILL.: J. Younge, J. Younge Grain Co.; H. C. Banks, Terminal Grain Co.; B. E. Wrigley, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: R. J. Barnes, Tide-water Grain Co.; R. D. Christ, Chris E. Donegan, Eastern Commodities Corp.; P. R. Markley.

PORTLAND, ORE.: H. E. Sanford.

SALINA, KAN.: Ed Morganstern, Grover M. Simpson.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.: M. U. Norton, A. B. Plumer.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: J. H. Caldwell, E. C. Dreyer, Dreyer Commission Co.; Pete Knowlton, Harn D. Peters, Checkerboard Elevator Co.; Benj. M. Schulein, Don Walker, Bill Westerman, Oyster Shell Products Corp.

SIOUX CITY, IA.: H. L. Jackson, K. D. Parkhill, J. B. Roberts, R. A. Swensen, D. S. Tucker.

TOPEKA, KAN.: Fred A. Derby.

The State Secretaries Held an Interesting Conference

The annual meeting of the Secretaries of the Affiliated Ass'n was held in Omaha following the adjournment of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n on Oct. 13 with a large attendance of earnest workers.

Fred K. Sale, Sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, who has served the Secretaries' Circle as chairman, appointed J. F. McElligott as Sec'y of the meeting. Mr. McElligott is Sec'y of the Northwest Elevator Ass'n with headquarters in Minneapolis.

Chairman Sale favored the holding of regional meetings of Secretaries to review common Ass'n problems and to promote harmonious efforts for the good of all.

Mark Thornburg, Sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n with headquarters in Des Moines, was elected President for the coming year.

SECRETARIES in attendance were: R. B. Bowden, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Lloyd Case, Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lloyd S. Larson, Illinois Feed Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Mark G. Thornburg, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n; O. E. Case, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; W. D. Flemming, Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n; S. F. McElligott, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; R. M. Serkland, North Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n; Phil Runion, Glen E. Haynes, Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Louis E. Thompson, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Inc.; E. R. Humphry, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers; Paul Batcheler, South Dakota Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; Joe S. Morris, Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers; Don M. Gemberling, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; David K. Steenbergh, Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The Retail Feed Committee

The meeting of the National Retail Feed Committee on Oct. 11, over which Fred Kerber of Emmetsburg, Iowa presided as chairman was entertained by Lloyd S. Larson, Sec'y of the Illinois Feed Dealers Ass'n, with slides illustrating the attractive sales rooms of progressive feed merchants. In the course of his interesting address he said, "successful feed dealers serving feeders have taken a page from the chain stores. Their stores have wide aisles where visitors can see the goods.

"As a result, three-fourths of the farmers of the country are feeding their cows and chickens balanced rations."

The Circle Letter Writers

As has been the custom of the weekly letter writers of The Circle they dined together on the evening before the regular sessions of the National Ass'n in Omaha and revelled in a delightful conference in the Pompadour Room of the Fontenelle. Among those in attendance were F. E. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; S. W. Wilder and Tudor Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; S. L. Rice, Metamora, Ia.; F. E. Gillette, Nashville, Tenn.; Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; Alex S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.; Bernie and Harold Holmquist, Omaha, Nebr.; Wallace Lerigo, Davenport, Ia.; B. E. Wrigley, Peoria, Ill.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; LeRoy D. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; Madison Clement, Waco, Tex.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; C. H. St. John, Worthington, Minn.; Leo J. Carlin, Minneapolis, Minn., and John S. Hedin, Omaha.

Ohio Dealers Re-Elect Officers

By W. W. CUMMINGS, Secretary

The attendance at the meeting in Columbus of the Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n Sept. 6 and 7 was not as large as usual but was very good considering traffic regulations.

Ray Bowden addressed the meeting on Sept. 6 and did a swell job answering questions that were asked by our members. Ray was compelled to be in Chicago on Sept. 7, so took the midnight train out of Columbus. (And rode in a day coach).

Walter Berger addressed the meeting on Sept. 7, following the luncheon and was able to enlighten the members on a great many subjects. We thank both of these men very much for being with us.

The same officers and directors were re-elected to serve until our annual meeting in 1946. Mr. G. E. O'Brien (Boots) was elected a director in the place of P. A. Lashley of Marion, deceased.

WHEAT owned by the C.C.C. Sept. 8 totaled 138,000,000 bus. Against this quantity shipments abroad were scheduled at 23,300,000 bus in September and 29,000,000 during October. Officials state that no schedule has been set for November or late months.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Oil Chemists Society will hold its fall meeting Nov. 7, 9, at the Hotel La Salle.

AS MILLERS were cleaned out of old crop buckwheat, by an unexpected early demand from mixers, they are now obliged to wait for actual delivery of new crop grain to take care of nearby requirements. A week of clear weather could bring more buckwheat grain to market and afford some relief to the current shortage of supplies for early milling.—Frank H. Blodgett, Inc.

Cash Grain Commission Men's Ass'n

The Federation of Cash Grain Commission Men's Ass'n held a luncheon meeting in the Pompadour Room, Fontenelle Hotel, Thursday noon. After an excellent lunch, Frank C. Bell, Omaha, President, called the meeting to order.

B. O. Holmquist, Omaha, Sec'y, Treas, read his report which was approved.

In memory of M. L. Vehon, Chicago, and his activity in behalf of Cash Grain Commission men, the delegates stood for a minute's silent respect.

Means of increasing the Federation's membership were discussed and it was decided to endeavor to organize associations at Buffalo, Toledo, Indianapolis, Denver, and Portland.

Motions were passed to continue the assessments as last year and to become an Affiliate Member of the G&FDNA in order to have a representative on the directorate. Frank C. Bell was elected to be the director.

The election of officers resulted in the election of President, Frank C. Bell, Omaha; First Vice-pres., Walter C. Holstein, Milwaukee; Second Vice-pres., C. E. Bostrom, Chicago, and Sec'y, Treas., B. O. Holmquist, Omaha.

Men in attendance included: Frank C. Bell and B. O. Holmquist, Omaha; A. B. Plummer, St. Joseph; Jack Leahy, Kansas City; George Booth, Chicago; Dan Southwell, Buffalo; Pete Knowlton, St. Louis; L. L. Crosby, Minneapolis; Walter Holstein, Milwaukee, and R. C. Bowden, Washington, D. C.



Pres.-Elect F. P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.



Frank C. Bell, Omaha, Neb., Pres., Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n

Federal Legislation; Association Affairs

Report of Legislative Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, by Geo. E. Booth, Chairman.

Speaking of national legislation, may I express for our National Legislative Committee the view that it is as impossible as it is unnecessary to report to our Membership all of the legislation introduced in Congress and bearing upon the subjects in which you are interested. Scores of bills are introduced concerning agriculture; only a few are passed. As an instance: It was reported in a news story last week that the present Congress now has pending before it 2,449 public bills, 414 private relief bills, and 204 public resolutions all relating to the one subject of veterans' affairs. Scores of bills are proposed to cover agricultural matters, a few of which I shall mention.

If we do some guessing, remember, please, that it IS guessing, and that what appears to be the situation on a given bill today, may by tomorrow come to the top, or sink to the bottom, by a turn in national affairs overnight.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES.—A number of bills in Congress propose price supports for farm products. A law now in force requires Commodity Credit Corporation to support basic commodities such as wheat and corn, and other commodities of which production is requested. The President has given assurance to farmers that prices for their products will be supported during the reconversion years; one leading farm organization has come out without qualification for a continuation of full support prices and loans; the other big farm group has about the same program in its annual resolutions. From Land Grant Colleges, and from within the administration itself, have come expressions of doubt that price supports can or should be continued. Within the Department of Agriculture itself there is considerable worry over a program of full production coupled with guarantee of high prices. Marketing quotas for cotton are being talked openly, and marketing quotas for wheat in 1946 less openly. The Department recently suggested full production on farms in 1946; it knows that there will be a heavy political and economic burden if the demand for farm products slackens on given items in 1946.

This National Ass'n has representatives working with the National Grain Trade Council, considering a trade policy program on this and similar subjects. I think your Directors soon will have policy recommendations to work on, recommendations from our Membership.

WAGES AND HOURS.—Our Association within the past few days has been represented in testimony before the Senate concerning S. 1349, a bill which proposes to increase the minimum wage from the present 40 cents per hour, to 65 cents next year, and to 75 cents by the second year ahead. The bill at the same time would wipe out the exemption now provided for country grain elevator employees and similar persons. Because so many country elevators now are paying minimum wages in excess of 40 cents per hour, we have put our emphasis on the effect of overtime in an establishment which must remain open the hours that a country elevator does.

We have tried to point out to the Senate that, with our rates for storage, handling and similar services placed under tight ceilings, and with labor amounting to more than 50 percent of an elevator's operating cost, the only source of such greatly increased wage rates must come largely upon the margin taken in buying grain. We must report that this bill seems to have better than an even chance of passage, although the rates may be compromised finally at less than 75 cents per hour, and there is still some chance that the 13(a)(10) exemption of the present law may be continued for at least some trades like, we hope, our own country elevator trade.

A similar bill before the House, and on which

hearings will be held soon, merely increases the minimum wage to 65 cents, and leaves our exemption as it now stands. Should this House bill pass, it is our hope that the conference committee would agree at least on retaining the section 13(a)(10) exemption.

THE PACE BILL.—While one group in Congress is busy trying to hike up the national wage level, other groups are energetically trying to boost the farmer's share of our national income. The Pace bill, just reported out of the House committee this past week, would readjust the parity formula. Many people believe that the parity formula is out of date. However, the Pace bill proposes to include in the formula the cost of farm labor, including the labor of the operator and his family, which would mean a very strong increase in the parity price of farm products.

With price guarantees set at 90 percent of parity, passage of this type of legislation would serve to increase the price level at which the government must support prices, and would hasten the day when Commodity Credit Corporation would have major portions of some grain crops on its hands. However, it is our opinion as of today that the Pace bill is not likely to pass in its present form.

We think there soon will be some general overhauling of the parity formula, but that it is not to come too soon. However, passage of a greatly increased minimum wage law might hasten the activity of the Congressional farm bloc in raising the parity level for farmers.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BILL.—This bill proposes to include grain warehouse employees under the Railroad Retirement Act, which would mean taking your employees out from under Social Security and placing them under the Retirement Act, at a very greatly increased rate of annual pay for the employer. Our office testified in the Senate against the inclusion of warehouse employees (grain, that is) in the bill, and it is our present belief that the bill, if it progresses at all soon, will advance without grain warehouse employees being within its coverage.

THE GWINNNE BILL.—In discussing wages and hours, I should have mentioned the Gwynne bill in the House. This bill proposes

to limit the time within which an employee could bring suit for wages due under provisions of the Wage and Hour Act. We have been interested in this bill because it would limit the time over which employees could bring suit for overtime wages if and when the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Act re-writes his definition of the "area of production." This definition now is expected soon, probably by November, and our belief at this time is that it will be a tighter definition than formerly, bringing many country elevator employees within its coverage. The tragedy will be that, unless this Gwynne bill passes, employers might be subjected to suits going back a number of years, and after employers admittedly have been strictly in compliance with the legal definition for all these years. In brief, we stand liable to suits for having been in compliance with an Administrator's ruling. That sounds fantastic, but it is true. Many employers will be subject to punishment because of the error which the Supreme Court says the Administrator committed.

INVESTIGATIONS.—The trade probably will see various types of "investigations" during the next few years, as some politicians seek to punish opponents while others seek facts. The grain trade has been through many such, some of them fair investigations that developed valuable information; others mere witch-hunting expeditions which fizzled. While we cannot predict what will happen in the future, we know that two such investigations are under way today by Congress. One Senate committee, concerned over complaints about the conditions which the Chicago Board of Trade has set upon delivery of oats under futures contracts, is in progress this week in an investigation to learn the facts.

A House investigation into marketing and processing of farm commodities, started over two years ago, is just getting under way. Hearings will be set by the House committee before the end of this month, but it is believed they are first interested in conditions in the fruits and vegetables field, and that their inquiry into grain will come some months ahead. We expect this to be a thorough investigation into marketing, conducted fairly by men of known ability.

TAXATION.—This National Ass'n is interested in taxation, and is being assured that there will be removal of the excess profits tax before the end of this year, and some reduction in corporation taxes in 1946. There also will be some reduction, perhaps not as much as now expected, in the individual tax income rate. About two years ago the Treasury, upon order from the Congress, made a survey of tax exempt organizations in the United States. This report from the Treasury was expected by Oct. 1, but is not yet submitted. It is believed that the chairman of the joint House-Senate committee will make the report public fairly soon after it is received. It will bring out discussion at once, of course, upon the subject of tax exemption for co-operatives.

Two years ago this National Ass'n adopted resolutions asking that private business and co-operatives be placed upon the same basis of tax paying, and unless the Membership today decides otherwise, that policy still remains in effect. We have asked for tax equality among these types of business in the grain and feed trade, without trying to specify just how this equality shall be reached in law. One strong group of business men is asking that co-operatives be required to pay tax on their patronage dividends before distribution; another strong group believes that the approach is to have Congress remove, or greatly lessen, the corporation tax.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.—The Office of Price Administration is the center of much confusion today. Legally, its life extends to June 30 of next year. There are its friends who predict it will be continued after that date; others who feel that it may



Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., Chairman
Legislative Committee

be put out of effective functioning by the first of the year. In the trade we have been active, through our Washington office, in trying to learn just what the trade wants in this matter, and we have had mixed replies. Many of you feel that it would be unwise for the O.P.A. now to remove any of its ceiling regulations; others feel that perhaps a few should be removed now; others later. I think the majority of the convictions we have had from the trade is that price ceilings should be suspended as rapidly as a specified commodity goes below ceiling prices and remains there for a representative length of time. Most of you seem to feel that it would be better to start removing these ceiling regulations now, than to have all of them removed at one sweep next June 30.

MPR 586 of O.P.A. requires that all warehouse establishments report their charges of 1945 compared to their charges of 1942. Because this regulation was issued without conference with our trade, and because we considered it so completely a nuisance type of regulation, we protested and requested an extension of time for filing. Our time was extended from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, and between now and Nov. 15 we believe that O.P.A. intends to investigate further into any possible need for requiring such information from grain elevator men.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.—In the Department of Agriculture we feel that the attitude towards our trade has improved. It seems probable now that some of the grain export business of the next year will shift to the private exporters, conferences on that matter being presently under way. Recent grain programs of Commodity Credit Corporation have shown what we have thought to be a more understanding attitude toward the trade. It must be remembered, however, that many of the C.C.C. programs are merely the result of laws of Congress, and cannot be avoided

by the C.C.C. itself. Our trade has long held that even these programs could be bettered by a more reasonable attitude toward the established businesses of the trade, and it is our hope that this improved attitude is becoming more marked.

In spite of some regulations which have roused the grain and feed trade to criticism, it must be recorded that officials in O.P.A. who have dealt with grain and feed, in most instances, have been practical men from the trade itself, and men who understood trade problems. These officials have done a fine job for the government in wartime, and while we have quarreled with them over many points, we believe that we have been most fortunate in having men of such high calibre in these important places in government.

WE ARE PROUD of the manner in which we have kept members, and our affiliated associations, informed on matters in the nation's capital. Those of us on the Legislative Committee get frequent reports from the Washington office. Our Washington staff members are appearing frequently before Congressional committees to testify on matters in your field; they are in almost daily conference with agency officials; they handle literally hundreds of direct mail inquiries from you.

Paying Oats Prices for Bindweed

Topeka, Kan.—A series of meetings is being planned by T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, in order to further check shipments of bindweed-infested oats from coming into Kansas. The meetings will help buyers to detect weed seed in the oats, because some counties have made gross errors in the handling of badly-infested shipments. "In some cases buckwheat seeds are being taken for bindweed seeds and in



Harold H. Tearse, Pres.-Elect, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

other cases bindweed seeds are not being recognized. There are counties that do not know what to do or how to get started, and as a result, thousands of bushels of bindweed-infested oats have been sold in the past sixty days to farmers." The meetings will be held at nine different cities in Kansas.—G. M. H.

New Officers Minneapolis Chamber

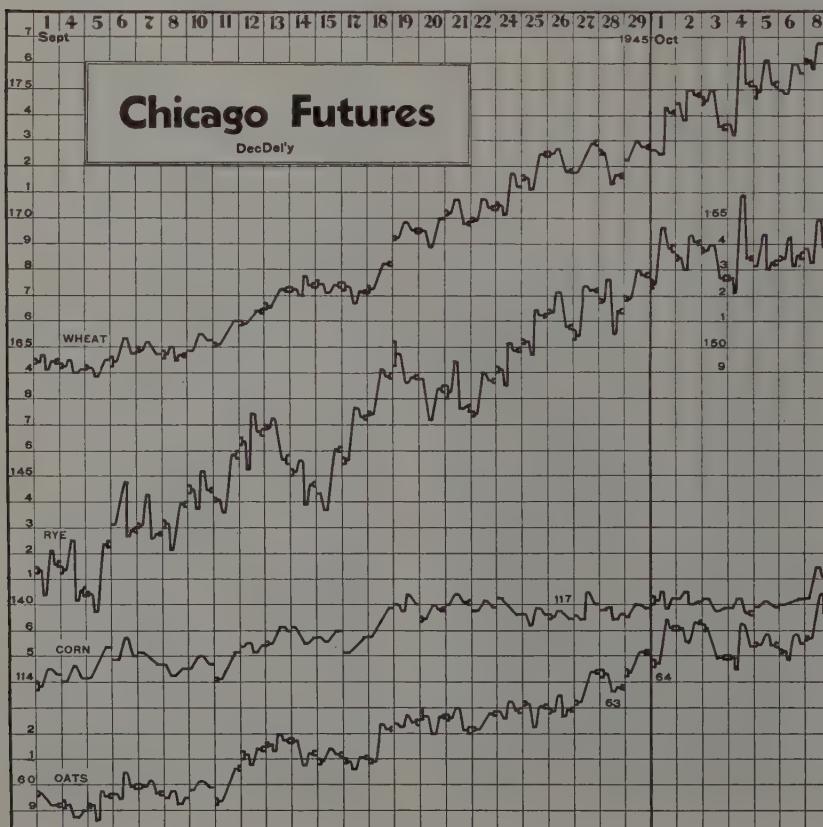
Harold H. Tearse, vice pres. of Searle Grain Co., became the fifty-third president of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis in the Chamber's recent annual election.

John T. Culhane, Minneapolis manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., advanced automatically to the office of first vice pres.; and Arthur M. Hartwell, vice president of General Mills, Inc., was elected second vice pres.

Two new directors were elected. They are: Robert G. Cargill, pres. of Victoria Elevator Co., who was nominated by the country elevator interests to succeed Michael R. Devaney, the retiring pres.; and James F. Mullin, Minneapolis Manager of Leval & Co., Inc., representing futures interests, to succeed Clarence E. Johnson, resigned.

All other directors and members of the Board of Arbitration and Board of Appeals were re-elected to those posts.

Mr. Tearse had served one year each in the offices of first and second vice pres. and is one of the most popular and active members of the Minneapolis exchange. He represents the terminal elevator interests on the Board. He has been prominent in all official Chamber and related activities. He is a veteran of World War I, and served as Commander of the Chamber Post of the American Legion. He is prominent also in civic affairs. He is Chairman of the Hennepin County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and is a member of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. He has a sizable farm in the Lake Minnetonka region, which he personally supervises, and on which he will often be found doing manual work.



Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & O. 178363 passed thru Dorchester, Ill., Oct. 22 leaking soybeans in a steady stream on both sides at truck.—Orville Thode, mgr., Dorchester Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Milwaukee 711095 passed thru Paul, Neb., on the M.P. R.R. at 11:15 a. m., Sept. 1, leaking grain.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by W. R. Stanley.

Penn 54223 passed thru Paul, Neb., at 8:30 a. m., Oct. 4, leaking yellow corn.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

C. & B. & Q. 96761 passed thru Paul, Neb., at 10:45 a. m., Oct. 1, leaking yellow corn at door.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by W. R. Stanley.

D. L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

A. T. & S. F. 61163 went south thru Paul, Neb., at 4:15 p. m., Sept. 5, leaking oats very badly at corner.—Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.

Penn 52700 going west thru Portsmouth, Ia., Aug. 7, had car door open and was leaking oats over grain doors.—F. W. Peterson, mgr., Community Elevators, Inc.

A., T. & S. F. 153947 passed thru New Albany, Ind., on the Southern Ry. at 4 p. m., Sept. 21, leaking a steady stream of barley at the grain door.—McDonald & Co.

Soo 38718 and P.M. 89061 on train No. 82 were leaking grain badly passing thru Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 13.—Bruce Edgar, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

B. & O. 17914, leaking oats and C. & N. 408133, leaking yellow corn, went thru Paul, Neb., on the M.P.R.R., at 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6. The C. N. was leaking at side and the B. & O. over trucks. Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.

Southern 157437 was leaking a stream of yellow corn the size of a broomhandle from the bottom of one side about the center of the grain door about 9:45 a. m., Aug. 29, in a diesel powered freight that had picked up two carloads of feeder lambs at Kirkland, Ill., 67 miles from Chicago. I phoned our R.R. agent at once, but train did not stop again to set it out here.—L. W. Colton, grain department Kirkland Feeding Yards.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities. Cultivate friendly relations and profit by the.

Nov. 26, 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 13, 14. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 14, 15. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Eletr. Ass'n of Minnesota, at the Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

From Abroad

INDIA'S rice crop of 1944-45 is finally estimated at 27,122,000 tons, against 30,664,000 tons the preceding season.

ITALY is harvesting the worst wheat crop in 20 years. The yield is estimated at 155,000,000 bus., against 270,000,000 pre-war.

FRANCE will discontinue bread rationing Nov. 1 if receipts from the farms are sufficient to enable the government to build up stocks.

GERMANY has 16 large flour mills and two windmills producing flour in the British zone of occupation. Their output is 182,000 tons per month, compared with 450,000 tons before the war.

HOLLAND, Spain and Portugal have been granted permission by the United States government to go into the open market for the purchase of wheat. They have the cash to pay. The C. C. C. reports that three more full cargoes of wheat will be shipped to France. Under the C. C. C. subsidy mills of the United States sold 341,287 cwt of flour for exporting during September.



Geo. S. Mathieson, Winnipeg, Man., Elected Pres. of Grain Exchange for Fourth Time

Death of Jas. L. King

James L. King of West Chester, Pa., passed away Oct. 4 in the Chester County Hospital, aged 80.

For more than 50 years he had been a mem-



Jas. L. King, West Chester, Pa., Deceased

ber of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, and its president from 1905 to 1907. He was a member of the Maritime Exchange and at one time served on its board of directors.

Twenty years ago he was active in the affairs of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. In 1929 he was chairman of the legislative committee of the Ass'n.

He was a familiar figure on the trading floor of the Exchange until a few weeks before his death.—G. E. T.

Government Agency Buying Wheat for Export

The Commodity Credit Corporation has raised its buying price for wheat sharply higher.

At Chicago the CCC informed the trade that it will entertain offers of wheat in round lots for shipment to Atlantic seaboard in such quantities as may be necessary to meet export requirements.

For the account of the Department of Agriculture the CCC bought recently 1,200,000 bus. of wheat, of which 190,000 bus. were bought in Chicago, 625,000 bus. in Minneapolis and 425,000 bus. in Portland, Ore., supposedly for relief feeding.

F.o.b. vessel at Duluth and Superior the price was \$1.74% for No. 1 heavy dark northern and No. 1 heavy northern spring, f.o.b. vessel Duluth and Superior, OPA ceiling plus 1½c for extra merchandising and 1c for elevation. This was an advance of approximately 11½c a bu. above purchasing basis previously established.

At Chicago the CCC is paying \$1.81 per bu. for No. 1 hard winter in store, which is the ceiling plus one cent elevation. This is 13 cents per bushel more than previously paid, and reflects the urgency of the demand.

The CCC owned 126,000,000 bus. of wheat Sept. 30.

Why does the Government neglect to employ experienced grain merchants to buy grain needed?

Relaxation of Price Control

By CHESTER BOWLES, administrator of Office of Price Administration

Too many businessmen fail to understand the pricing principles upon which we operate. I am amazed to find some who are still unaware of our basic pricing standard which guarantees each industry price ceilings high enough to at least achieve their average peace time profits. With our present shortage of goods in most fields that actually constitutes a floor under profits.

Many businessmen, moreover, feel that we are completely rigid and unrelenting. Once we fix a policy, they believe that it will never be changed. That is a wholly wrong conception. On the contrary our pricing standards and procedures are constantly under review. We have changed them promptly and we will change them again when conditions indicate the need. This principle of flexibility to meet the problems of production is clearly laid down in President Truman's executive order.

There is no group in all America who is quite so anxious to eliminate price and rent controls than we who have had the difficult and distasteful job of administering them thru four difficult wartime years. We are sick to death of our task and the sooner it is completed, the happier we will be.

Already we have eliminated price control on two or three hundred nonessential items. Decontrol on thousands of others will follow during the coming months. Price control on any essential item will be first suspended and then removed as soon as supply and demand conditions cause the price to sag below ceilings. This same holds true of any rental area when vacancies are sufficient to restore the normal bargaining relationship between landlord and tenant.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

O.P.A. Enforcement

TIPTON, OKLA.—Suit to recover \$9,450.09 treble damages from C. H. and R. A. Sanders has been brought by the O.P.A. for alleged over-ceiling sales of alfalfa seed.

THE O.P.A. has petitioned the court for an injunction restraining sales of grass seeds above ceiling prices by Garland Motley of Hollis, E. O. Billingslea, Sr., of Frederick, E. O. Billingslea, Jr., of Tipton, Chas. E. Hopper and Otto Sudik, both of Sentinel, Okla.

Parity Prices Rise

Parity prices of wheat took a sudden spurt between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, after having held steady at \$1.53 per bu. since Feb. 15.

Corn and barley also are up one cent per bu. Following the precedent set in October, 1944, the Commodity Credit Corporation may raise its buying price for these grains, parity for wheat having advanced one cent between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, that year.

The farm price of grains at present is below parity, while after the end of World War I grain prices were far above parity, until the slump of 1921.

Corn averaged \$1.51 on the farm in 1918, and wheat \$2.04 per bu., as reported by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Rice Crop Badly Damaged

By J. H. G.

Damage to rice crop is estimated at \$250,000 as result of torrential rains on Oct. 1. Increased cost of harvesting and threshing will account for heaviest loss. Two or three feet of water is standing in many spots. It will be necessary to use two tractors to pull binders instead of one and some farmers intend to make platforms and pull binders like sleds to prevent bogging. From five to ten acres per day instead of the usual 15 to 20 is the average estimate for cutting and binding.

Quality of the rice was damaged about 15 per cent and sprouting is reported in some sections of the Stuttgart area, which includes 65,000

Soybean Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	190,760	155,132	20,962	
Chicago	4,127,000	3,798,000	2,565,000	1,531,000
Du.-Sup'r	4,750,425	2,550,110	3,237,285	1,465,615
Ft. Wm.	7,127,724	11,721,808	8,354,591	12,024,365
Ft. Worth	228,000	44,000	38,000	52,000
H'tch'son	4,500	4,500	—	—
Ind'olis	660,000	172,500	492,500	104,800
K. City	2,362,000	380,000	1,598,000	260,000
Milw'kee	333,500	18,400	351,500	19,000
Minn'olis	10,204,800	9,612,000	5,690,400	7,819,200
N. Or'l's	63,813	48,997	42,409	57,468
Omaha	2,941,400	1,012,000	1,691,862	961,400
Peoria	259,000	250,000	198,000	182,000
Phil'phia	—	19,955	—	17,950
Portland	396,503	252,998	—	—
St. Joseph	1,604,800	771,720	95,760	110,920
St. Louis	1,290,200	547,300	726,200	712,800
Seattle	5,371,330	455,020	—	—
Superior	2,769,453	1,856,977	1,550,661	908,220
Toledo	745,500	668,800	214,200	567,000
Wichita	36,000	3,200	36,000	3,200

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	190,760	155,132	20,962	
Chicago	4,127,000	3,798,000	2,565,000	1,531,000
Du.-Sup'r	4,750,425	2,550,110	3,237,285	1,465,615
Ft. Wm.	7,127,724	11,721,808	8,354,591	12,024,365
Ft. Worth	228,000	44,000	38,000	52,000
H'tch'son	4,500	4,500	—	—
Ind'olis	660,000	172,500	492,500	104,800
K. City	2,362,000	380,000	1,598,000	260,000
Milw'kee	333,500	18,400	351,500	19,000
Minn'olis	10,204,800	9,612,000	5,690,400	7,819,200
N. Or'l's	63,813	48,997	42,409	57,468
Omaha	2,941,400	1,012,000	1,691,862	961,400
Peoria	259,000	250,000	198,000	182,000
Phil'phia	—	19,955	—	17,950
Portland	396,503	252,998	—	—
St. Joseph	1,604,800	771,720	95,760	110,920
St. Louis	1,290,200	547,300	726,200	712,800
Seattle	5,371,330	455,020	—	—
Superior	2,769,453	1,856,977	1,550,661	908,220
Toledo	745,500	668,800	214,200	567,000
Wichita	36,000	3,200	36,000	3,200

acres. However, damage would have run into a million dollars had the rains been accompanied by wind, and most growers are inclined to be optimistic hoping that dry weather will prevent sprouting and enable them to harvest the crop without further deterioration.

WHILE the mill of Crowther Bros. Milling Co., at Malad, Idaho, was being fumigated two small boys crawled thru a basement window and we found dead the next morning.

COUNTY AAA Committees are now authorized to let steel bins at a rental charge of 1c per bushel for a thirty-day period or 1c per bushel per month with a maximum of 3c per bushel for the seasonal storage period. C.C.C. is offering these bins for sale at a price of 10c per bushel of rated capacity.

Farm Stocks of Grain

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports farm stocks on Oct. 1 as follows:

CORN: Stocks of 307,000,000 bus. of old corn remained on farms Oct. 1, equivalent to 10.5 per cent of the record 1944 production. The nearly 50 per cent larger than the relatively low stocks a year ago, these stocks are smaller than on Oct. 1 of any of the preceding 6 years and slightly below the 1934-43 average for the date. Disappearance of 441,000,000 bus. from farms since July 1 is the heaviest on record for the July-October quarter.

WHEAT: Stocks of wheat on farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 539,217,000 bus. compared with 532,270,000 bus. on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 378,441,000 bus.

OATS: Oct. 1 stocks of oats on farms are estimated at 1,318,666,000 bus., equivalent to 8.3 per cent of the 1945 crop. This is more than one-third above the 950,861,000 bus. held last year and about a half larger than the 1934-43 average. Stocks are above average everywhere except in the North Atlantic region.

BARLEY: Stocks of barley Oct. 1 amounted to 174,315,000 bus., against 185,420,000 bus. a year ago.

RYE: Stocks on farms Oct. 1 are indicated at 14,381,000 bus., equivalent to 52 per cent of the 1945 production. On Oct. 1, 1944, farm stocks were 16,314,000 bus., or 63 per cent of the 1944 production. Notable this year is the very low percentage of the crop still on farms Oct. 1 in the principal rye producing states of the great plains.

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn in the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	110,726	781,820	99,130	
Chicago	3,527,000	3,001,000	1,947,000	2,552,000
Ft. Wm.	1,075	—	—	—
Ft. Worth	139,500	52,500	10,500	24,000
Ind'olis	1,001,600	798,600	476,000	224,400
K. City	3,954,200	1,485,800	2,359,500	748,500
Milw'kee	534,920	483,320	54,870	116,820
Minn'olis	569,600	345,600	323,200	404,800
N. Orleans	13,500	1,055,306	60,000	545,000
Omaha	5,079,884	2,122,200	4,528,800	2,151,000
Peoria	1,169,000	1,416,000	995,100	599,000
Phil'phia	19,955	14,526	19,955	45,842
Portland	41,632	42,318	—	—
St. Joseph	1,041,920	563,480	591,360	364,320
St. Louis	3,227,200	1,487,500	1,864,900	1,563,200
Seattle	39,184	39,184	—	—
Superior	—	—	189	—
Toledo	105,600	40,000	20,800	—
Wichita	5,100	1,600	1,700	—

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	386,114	72,199	—	—
Chicago	1,280,000	214,000	913,000	700,000
Dul.-Sup'r	6,975	480,735	202,645	
Ft. William	372,249	583,181	231,225	393,535
Ft. Worth	6,000	10,500	—	1,500
Hutchinson	2,500	13,750	—	—
Indianapolis	54,000	12,600	23,400	7,200
Kansas City	91,000	114,000	87,000	46,500
Milwaukee	5,220	9,720	58,140	30,780
Minn'olis	1,052,800	449,600	608,000	400,000
New Orleans	3,000	—	1,500	—
Omaha	659,362	223,200	588,100	180,200
Peoria	56,000	53,400	12,000	10,500
Portland	330,360	—	535,784	718
St. Joseph	13,840	20,760	10,380	6,920
St. Louis	46,500	64,500	55,500	78,100
Seattle	3,442	8,605	—	—
Superior	5,525	55,108	—	52,387
Toledo	4,500	3,000	4,500	—
Wichita	1,800	9,600	1,600	10,200

Cotton Rats Invade Kansas Grain

Lawrence, Kan.—E. R. Hall, director of Dyche museum at the University of Kansas, said recently that the cotton rat, known in the South as a serious pest to wheat and corn crops, is moving north. They became numerous in 1942, and Oct. 13, eleven of the rodents were caught near here.—G. M. H.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The U.S.D.A. makes the following report:

	Yield per acre	Total production
	(in thousands)	In- dicated
		Oct. 1,
Corn, all, bu.	33.2	33.4 3,228,361 3,078,126
Wheat, all	18.2	17.7 1,078,641 1,149,825
Winter	18.5	18.0 764,073 835,969
All spring	16.9	16.9 314,544 312,886
Durum	15.1	17.4 31,933 32,971
Other spring	7.2	16.8 282,644 279,885
Oats, bu.	23.8	37.8 1,163,622 1,553,000
Barley, bu.	23.0	26.1 284,422 277,884
Rye, bu.	11.5	13.3 22,372 27,883
Buckwheat, bu.	7.8	17.5 9,166 7,756
Flaxseed, bu.	8.4	9.3 22,527 35,855
Rice, bu.	47.9	47.7 70,237 71,602
Grainhoppers for grain, bu.	19.3	14.5 181,756 105,138
Hay, all tame, ton	1.41	1.52 83,845 90,447
Hay, wild, ton	.97	.96 14,135 13,754
Hay, clover &	1.35	1.47 28,771 31,363
timothy, ton.	1.35	1.47 28,771 31,363
Hay, alfalfa, ton.	2.19	2.30 31,702 33,350
Beans, dry edible, 100 lb. bag	1,784	1,817 16,128 14,850
Peas, dry field, bag	1,277	1,127 8,873 5,793
Soybeans for beans, bu.	18.4	18.6 192,863 196,589
Cowpeas for peas, bu.	5.6	6.2 6,200 6,200
Broomcorn, ton.	1,354	1,272 6,200 6,200

*For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. †Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ‡Pounds.

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	87,859	15,826	—	—
Chicago	2,544,000	2,889,000	780,000	704,000
Dul.-Sup'r	2,527,540	3,867,205	1,430,211	1,645,925
Ft. William	8,055,260	10,829,697	5,174,888	5,799,446
Ft. Worth	59,200	33,600	3,200	86,400
Hutchinson	271,250	80,000	—	—
Indianapolis	148,000	6,000	30,000	2,000
Kansas City	816,000	811,200	961,600	726,400
Milwaukee	4,841,850	4,818,271	1,284,440	999,900
Minn'olis	5,865,800	10,121,400	5,551,600	6,168,600
New Orleans	—	—	—	40,000
Omaha	962,000	1,020,000	962,000	486,225
Peoria	393,800	513,400	282,400	155,800
Philadelphia	1,800	—	4,304	—
Portland	282,835	353,449	217,452	—
St. Joseph	146,300	110,200	60,800	89,300
St. Louis	68,000	445,800	414,400	326,400
Seattle	411,264	411,264	—	—
Superior	1,481,728	2,074,233	874,788	1,008,872
Toledo	112,500	249,000	126,000	—
Wichita	1,800	9,600	1,600	10,200

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Baltimore	386,114	72,199	—	—

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Monticello, Ark.—The Monticello Cotton Mills Co., to buy and sell all types of grain, cotton and other products, has filed articles of incorporation; 6,000 shares of stock, p.v. \$25 a share; total capital, \$150,000.—P. J. P.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Temple Cotton Oil Co. mill that burned March 5, is being rebuilt, to be ready for operation in December, stated Allen Gannaway, manager. Instead of continuing to manufacture cottonseed oil and byproducts, the company will make all kinds of feed.—P. J. P.

Helena, Ark.—The Helena Cotton Oil Co. has contracted with Allis-Chalmers Co. for installation of a solvent process for extracting oil from cottonseed, J. B. Lambert, president of the company, announced. The new machinery will be housed in a building to be erected, the addition to the plant to cost approximately \$250,000. The new method will double the capacity of the plant and is expected to be in operation by Jan. 1. Phillips County farmers interested in the company have purchased the stock of the co-operative owned by J. H. Crain of Wilson, and all of the stock in the concern now is owned locally.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Van Nuys, Cal.—Ralph Schubkier is new general manager of the local plant of the Fernando Milling & Supply Co.

Bellflower, Cal.—The Triangle Grain Co.'s office building was completed recently and modern equipment installed. An automatic 50-ton printomatic scale with 60-ft. deck has been installed. The company's feed mill is equipped to do all kinds of grinding, mixing and rolling of dairy, livestock and poultry feeds. It operates a fleet of 16 trucks.

Fresno, Cal.—Grover B. Hill, pres. of the J. B. Hill Grain & Feed Co., recently announced plans for a \$250,000 expansion program that is expected to quadruple the output of the present plant on North H. St. Enlarging of the warehouse and storage facilities will increase the storage space to approximately 30,000 tons of grain and feed. The expansion project calls for a continuous building with a frontage of about 800 ft. on North H. St., with a depth of 150 ft. Electrically operated machinery of modern type will be installed on the second floor. A grain elevator with storage bins for 132,000 additional bus. of feed also will be built. Mr. Hill said it is hoped to complete the expansion by June, 1946 if building can be started within the next two months. J. T. Cowan will be in charge of construction.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is building a \$200,000 linseed oil mill, a flour mill, storage mill and work house here.—W.E.S.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Government announces that the 5c per bushel hitherto paid by maltsters to Canadian farmers whose barley was accepted for malting purposes, will now have to be paid into the government equalization fund, and that the advance equalization payment to farmers, which hitherto has been 15c on all barleys, will be increased to 20c a bushel. Under this regulation the farmer producing feed barley will receive as much as the farmer who has been producing malting barley, owing no doubt to the present circumstances by which feed barley is as much in demand as is malting barley.

Wawanesa, Man.—A. W. Snider, owner and operator of a 100-bbl. flour mill here, has sold the property to Alex Bakal and Anthony Mislawski, both of Winnipeg, and plans to retire after 50 years of operating the plant.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Herbert Sellers, 70, pioneer of the grain and milling trade in western Canada and a prominent member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for many years, died Oct. 4.

Winnipeg, Man.—To assist in the world food situation and make grain available for shipment overseas as soon as possible, the 14-bu. per acre limitation for wheat deliveries is being lifted for the current crop year, Trade Minister MacKinon announced.

The Canadian Wheat Board announced Oct. 3 that, effective immediately and until further notice, oats shipments may be made from country points without regard to the ratio of one car of oats to three cars of wheat required in instructions issued on Sept. 13.

H. L. Saunders was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Clearing Ass'n at its recent annual meeting. C. E. Eggleston was named vice-pres. and W. J. Dowler, honorary sec'y. Members of the board of directors are: S. T. Smith, W. J. T. Kerr, W. Pope, H. Tooley, and J. B. Richardson.

Sidney T. Smith, pres. of the Reliance Grain Co., was elected pres. of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Ass'n recently. Other officers elected included: Henry Gauer, vice-pres.; K. A. Powell, treas.; G. H. Page, sec'y. Directors: C. E. Hayles, C. C. Head, and Geo. Mathieson. J. A. Speers is general manager and D. S. Jackson, manager of the local office. The Ass'n during 1944-45 handled approximately 529,000,000 bus. of grain, the largest amount in its history.

W. C. McNamara has been appointed commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board; C. E. Hunting was named to the position of assistant chief commissioner, succeeding D. A. Kane who resigned recently because of ill health. George McIvor is chief commissioner of the Board. Mr. McNamara, a native of Winnipeg, joined the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at the commencement of its operation in 1924, remaining with that organization until 1942 when he joined the staff of the Canadian Wheat Board as supervisor of transportation. In June, 1944, he was sent to Washington to represent the Canadian Wheat Board and also was appointed alternate Canadian representative on the Cereals Com'te of the Combined Food Board. Mr. Hunting, long associated with the grain trade in Canada and the United States, was first appointed commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board on Nov. 2, 1943. He became a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1923, with the Armour Canadian Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago. He also was associated with the Hunting Elvtr Co., Minneapolis, and prior to joining the Canadian Wheat Board, was a director and treasurer of the Midland & Pacific Grain Corp., Ltd.

COLORADO

Strasburg, Colo.—The elevator operated by Howard Linsford burned recently and except for some equipment protected by grain spilling from the burning building, his loss was complete. The loss was covered partially by insurance. Mr. Linsford was hospitalized for some time, it will be remembered, as a result of a hunting accident.—L. C.

Denver, Colo.—Julius Vargas, 22, recently injured a foot when it was caught between a moving elevator and a dock at the F. C. Ayres Milling & Grain Co., where he is employed.

Hudson, Colo.—Roy Carlson, former manager of the Denver Elevator, resigned from that position and has opened Carlson's Grain & Feed Elevator, formerly known as Ady & Milborn Elevator. He will handle all kinds of grain and feed.

Denver, Colo.—W. G. Shadro, former sec'y of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, associated with Western Grain Co., has been confined to Presbyterian Hospital for several weeks as a result of a heart attack suffered in his office. He is making good progress and soon will go home.—L. C.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Ward Gardner, brother of Lloyd Case, sec'y of the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was recovered from the Japanese prison camp at Osaka. He had been a prisoner since the fall of Bataan. Little or nothing was heard from him from his capture until a recent telegram from Manila stating his health was "excellent" and that he would be home soon.

Denver, Colo.—Del Gerdom, formerly with Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, has been employed by the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. as manager of its grain department, Fred W. Lake, pres. of the company, announced. He already has assumed his new duties. Prior to his association with Lamson Bros., Mr. Gerdom was connected with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. at Omaha, and before that with Bartlett-Frazier Co., and the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., both at Omaha and Chicago.

ILLINOIS

Carthage, Ill.—The Hancock Grain Co. has been formed here to deal in grain and feed.—P. J. P.

Orangeville, Ill.—James Rote, manager of the Rote Lumber & Grain Co. for 30 years, died recently.

Roanoke, Ill.—Fred J. Leman has sold his feed mill to John Ulrich, who took possession of the business Oct. 6.

Blandinsville, Ill.—William E. Elder of LaHarpe, formerly at Augusta and Colusa, has sold his feed and mill business.—P. J. P.

Farmersville, Ill.—The Montgomery County Service Co. purchased the Farmersville Co-op. Elevator at public auction for \$22,600.—P. J. P.

Sparta, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co. has equipped its plant for handling soybeans, starting operations in this department Oct. 5.—P. J. P.

Metamora, Ill.—A modern grain drying plant, 16 x 26 ft., 45 ft. high, is being built for Waldschmidt & Schneider elevator. The building is of 12-in. concrete blocks.

Melvin, Ill.—Hugh J. Kain purchased the Melvin Feed Mill & Hatchery from Ralph Roberts. Fred Milligan will continue working at the mill. Mr. Kain is a local banker.

Mattoon, Ill.—George W. Walker, 70, former manager of the Big Four Elevator for 9 years, died of a heart ailment Sept. 28, at the home of his daughter in Stockton, Calif.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—Paul Arthur Borosch, 32, was fatally injured in the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. mill house Oct. 3 when he fell between rollers used to crush grain. He died later at the Macon County Hospital.—P. J. P.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Arthur, Ill.—Cay Agee, pres. of the board of the Maroa (Ill.) Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co., has purchased the business of the Davis Grain Co. here and taken possession. The firm name will be the Agee Grain Co.—A. M. S.

Rock Falls, Ill.—The Sterling Soybean Co., Inc. is building an elevator for storing beans. The plant will consist of 8 bins with a total capacity of 160,000 bus. and a 500-bu. Hess Dryer. The Nett & Fry Co. has the contract.

Buckley, Ill.—William Sprehe is new manager of the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Robert Kohlman of Onarga, who resigned because of ill health. Sprehe has been in the employ of the company for a number of years.—P. J. P.

Paxton, Ill.—Carl Shelby, grain and feed dealer, has let the contract for the erection of a feed mill and a warehouse and storage plant. Besides the hammermill, new equipment in the mill will include a feed mixer and corn cracker.—P. J. P.

Irving, Ill.—Drexel Neisler, who has been operating the Irving Grain Co. under lease, has purchased the business and equipment from Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. of Hillsboro, and now owns the building, elevator and all equipment of Irving Grain Co.

Highland, Ill.—Edwin Henry Oberbeck, 38, who was associated with his brother, Clarence, operating an elevator here and a feed business at O'Fallon under the name of Oberbeck Feed Co., died Oct. 1 in St. Joseph's Hospital after a two weeks' illness of pneumonia.

Cornell, Ill.—The grain business and elevator of the H. E. Crum Grain Co. have been purchased by Harry J. Henry of Grand Ridge, who has taken possession. Mr. Crum, who has operated the elevator for more than twenty years, is retiring from business because of ill health.

Ladd, Ill.—I am enroute to U. S. A. for discharge. I wish to have my Grain & Feed Journals sent to Box 266, Ladd, Ill. I have enjoyed your past issues which have kept me posted very well considering the distance from Chicago to Tokyo Bay, Japan.—D. H. Ewing, Pfc., U.S.M.C.

Jewett, Ill.—Max Winnett of Greenup has purchased the Jewett elevator, which is being repaired and put in good condition. An electric moisture testing machine has been installed along with automatic dumps and other new machinery. The elevator has started taking in beans.

Bethany, Ill.—Ober W. Livergood, Jr., who was recently released from naval service, has succeeded his father, O. W. Livergood, as manager of the local O. W. Livergood & Co. elevator. Mr. Livergood, Sr., will devote his time to the duties of general manager of the company's elevators here and at Findlay, Coles Station and Chipp's Station.

White Hall, Ill.—R. L. Davis, manager of the White Hall Co-op Elvtr. Co. who was seriously injured Sept. 13 when he fell 27 ft. in the Alsey (Ill.) Elevator, is improving. Mr. Davis and his helper, Ralph Butts, had gone to Alsey to inspect the elevator which the local company had leased, and after going to the top he lost his balance and fell. His right ankle and three ribs were broken.

Chapin, Ill.—The Chapin Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building an additional elevator south of its present plant, to be of concrete and steel construction and provide an added 40,000 bu. working space for small grain. The building is being rushed to completion in time to handle the bean harvest. The new elevator will be 100 ft. high and equipped with a high speed conveyor and other latest type machinery.

Peoria, Ill.—At a meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois board of directors held in Chicago Sept. 5, plans were made for holding the regular annual convention here at the Pere Marquette Hotel Feb. 5 and 6. J. P. Becker, Tremont, Frank Barkley, Yorkville, V. C. Mitchell, Peru, and Harold Steele, Fisher, were appointed as a program com'ite and solicits suggestions from members with respect to convention plans.—Lawrence Farlow, sec'y.

Oblong, Ill.—The Oblong Feed & Coal Co.'s new grain elevator is ready for operation. The elevator consists of four storage bins 40 x 14 ft., of approximately 20,000 bus. capacity, erected by Neff & Fry Co. The bins are built in a cluster with the elevator leg built in the center with a turnhead, making it possible to run grain direct to any bin. A spout to load out cars and trucks also has been installed. We have a 12 ft. driveway 36 ft. long, with dump and electric hoist.—Nolan G. Davis, Oblong Feed & Coal Co.

Galva, Ill.—Morgan Bros. recently purchased the Quaker Oats Co. 5,000-bu. elevator and are operating the business. The deal included the elevator, two feed warehouses, office building and scale, and ground lease from the Burlington Railroad. The local seed corn firm will not continue the grain buying business. They will continue to sell the line of feeds formerly sold by the Quaker Oats Co., with Dean Fargher in charge of feed sales. The new owners will move their hybrid seed grading equipment from their seed house to the elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—The \$2,000,000 soybean oil extraction plant has just been completed here for A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. It increases the company's local soybean oil and meal production capacity 50 per cent, the other production continuing in the old mill using the expeller refining method. The new plant is adjacent to the company's 5,500,000-bu. storage elevator, and has a capacity of 550 tons of soybeans per day. It has more than 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space and occupies a 45-acre tract which includes a 20-acre pond for cooling water used in the plant, and for auxiliary fire protection.

Durand, Ill.—The Graham Supply Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 21. The 30,000-bu. elevator contained approximately 13,000 bus. of grain, the loss estimated at \$20,000 by Henry Graham, who, with his son, Kenneth, operated the elevator and feed house. A feed mixer, grinder and grain cleaner were included in the loss. Grain consisted of 12,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn and 100 bus. of rye. The feed house contained several thousand dollars worth of feed. The first started at the top of the 75-ft. metal and wood structure about 5 a.m. Mr. Graham stated he was uncertain whether he would rebuild.

Dallas City, Ill.—At a joint meeting here Sept. 25 of Hancock, Henderson, Warren and McDonough Counties, each with its own local county grain marketing company, the Western Illinois Grain Co. was formed with Emory W. Ward of Ferris, pres., which will own and operate a river barge outlet located here. The site was obtained some time ago on the river bank, the property known as the handle factory, used in recent months in the manufacture of bed springs. The Western Illinois Grain Co. plans to construct an elevator in the near future and will effect a tie-up with local elevators within a radius of 40 miles.

CHICAGO NOTES

Ernest White, 57, of Park Ridge, Ill., manager of the purchasing department of the Quaker Oats Co. for 35 years, died Oct. 8.

Hours for trading in future delivery of cotton and for trading in securities on the Board of Trade since Oct. 3 and until Oct. 27 are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours are from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents enjoyed the hospitality and a conducted tour thru the Ambrosia Brewing Co.'s plant the afternoon of Oct. 9, and at 6 p.m. partook of a satisfying dinner at Barney's Grill.

Chicago Feed Club held its annual gold party at Olympia Fields Country Club Sept. 19. W. J. Westerman, Oyster Shell Products Co., St. Louis, won the first low net golf prize. Walter N. Jones, Vitality Mills, Inc., president of the club, presided at the dinner which was attended by 162 members and guests.

The following new members recently were enrolled in the Board of Trade: Rollin W. Humphrey, Humphrey Grain Co., Carroll, Ia.; Walter G. Moorehead, Jr., Robert L. David, Laurence H. Peitersen, Harold J. Buist, pres. of Allied Mills, Inc., all of Chicago, and Marion J. Dcott, Uhlman Grain Co., San Angelo, Tex., A. J. Boston & Co., Liverpool, England.

INDIANA

Rochester, Ind.—A modern feed mill and warehouse is under construction by Bashore Feed Mill & Hatchery.—A. E. L.

Hamilton, Ind.—Leo L. Radcliff is now sole owner of the Hamilton Feed Mill having purchased Edward Niccum's interest.—A. E. L.

Boone Grove, Ind.—Alterations and improvements, with installation of a new hammer mill will start at once at Boone Grove Grain Co.—A. E. L.

Brownburg, Ind.—The Wolfram Grain Co. has changed hands and is now known as Beeler Grain & Feed Co. R. W. Ottinger continues as manager.—S. J. A.

Kouts, Ind.—Elden Kuehl, Valparaiso, Ind., has purchased the Kouts Elvtr. Co. elevator and will operate under the firm name of Kouts Elevator.—A. E. L.

North Hayden, (Lowell R.F.D. 3), Ind.—The Gleaners & Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. has completed a modern office containing a 30-ton truck scale.—A. E. L.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The Campbell Grain & Seed Co. has been sold by Maurice Campbell to John W. Briscoe & Son of Greenville, who will take over the business.

Newport, Ind.—The Newport Elevator is open for the buying of soybeans. Leland Moore, owner, stated he has signed a C.C.C. contract for the storage of soybeans for the government.

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411-S contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

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LaCrosse, Ind.—The Phegley Elevator is erecting a new Hess grain drier. The building will have an 800-bu. garner above drier and a bin of similar size below.—A. E. L.

Wabash, Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Bureau is remodeling the soybean elevator. Leroy Eppley resigned as manager and will join the State Farm Bureau, and Joseph Wise will become County manager.—A. E. L.

Holland, Ind.—The Holland Mills, owned and operated by Fred H. Wellman, has been sold to the Dubois County Farm Bureau. Mr. Holland will devote his time to the Holland Telephone Co. of which he is president.

Jasper, Ind.—James F. Hochgesang has resigned his position as manager of the Jasper branch of the Dubois County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., which he held for the past ten years. He will be succeeded by Frank Hopf.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ind.—Central Soya Co., Inc., let the contract for construction of its 500,000-bu. unit here to Macdonald Engineering Co. Forty separate tanks will be built, in units of 10 each. With completion of the new tanks facilities for handling trucked-in soybeans will be increased.

New Albany, Ind.—John S. McDonald, 82, founder of McDonald & Co., grain elevator firm, food administrator of Floyd County in World War I and active for many years in the civic affairs of this community, died on Sept. 29 at his home. He was the son of the late Morris McDonald, former mayor of New Albany.—W. B. C.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Lebanon Grain Co. elevator has been reopened by Burnt Crane and Jewell Kincaid, who have formed a partnership. The elevator was closed last October when it was purchased by Mr. Crane from the Lebanon Grain Co. Frank Neese, who formerly was employed at the elevator, will assist the new owners in management and operation.

Winchester, Ind.—Percy E. Goodrich of Goodrich Bros. Co. was presented a handsome wrist watch as a birthday remembrance from employees of the company. He admits to arriving a bit late at his office mornings, but declares he is sure that had nothing whatever to do with the choice of gift, because, he insists, a watch is the one thing he had wished for and the only thing he really needed, and the men and women associated with him knew it.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., will hold its annual convention here Jan. 21 and 22, 1946. Headquarters for the meeting will be on the 10th floor of the Columbia Club. This will be a gala occasion and a record-breaking attendance is anticipated. The grain and feed and allied interests of the Market of Indianapolis again will be hosts for the entertainment at the banquet on the evening of Jan. 21. Out of state grain and feed men are invited cordially to attend this meeting.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The organization of a new company, Master Mix Distributors, Inc., has been announced by D. W. McMillen, chairman of the board of Central Soya Co., to handle distribution as a part of a postwar expansion of sales territory in five southern states and almost double the company's distribution territory. States included in the expansion program are Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Geo. C. Thomas, now vice-pres. of Central Soya Co., will be pres. and general manager of the new company and Harry Cooper, present district sales manager for the Indiana-Michigan district of the McMillen Feed Mills, division of Central Soya, will be vice-pres. and sales manager. The survey of the new territory will begin Nov. 1 and shipments into the new district are not contemplated until after Jan. 1. Mr. Thomas' work as general manager will be taken over by R. H. Fletcher, pres. of Central Soya Co., Inc., and Ed Fry, of Muncie, a territory manager, will succeed Mr. Cooper as Indiana-Michigan district manager.

Versailles, Ind.—Wilkie Jackson has sold his coal business but will continue in the feed and supply business at his present address. He is building a warehouse, 28 x 75 ft., just north of his mill.

IOWA

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a 20x80 ft. storage house along the Rock Island trackage.

Pisgah, Ia.—Fred W. Beckman, 72, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator for many years, died recently following a paralytic stroke.

McNally (Ireton p.o.), Ia.—The McNally Grain Co. elevator has been purchased from Ben Magness by Herb Brown, who has been manager of the business.

Rolfe, Ia.—The Climax Mill & Feed Co. is building a 36x86 ft. addition to its plant here to provide office and display space and additional warehouse facilities.—O. E. J.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Pete Allumbaugh, employed on construction of the Johnson Bros. new mill, suffered a broken shoulder Oct. 8 when dirt of the basement walls caved in.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chas. H. Heath, 85, who with his father and brother established the H. R. Heath & Sons Milling Co. which plant later was sold to the Quaker Oats Co., died Sept. 23.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has 973 loyal members who are working earnestly to increase the membership to one thousand by the time of the annual meeting here Nov. 26-27.

Harcourt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator is nearing completion. The structure will provide 45,000 bus. storage capacity and will include a feed mill. Smith Const. Co. has the contract.

Elkhorn, Ia.—Leonard Andersen is new manager of the Elkhorn Elevator. He recently was discharged from the Armed Forces. Mr. Andersen was formerly manager of the Harlan Rendering Co.'s plant at Corley.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The United Marketing Ass'n recently announced the retirement of Geo. Christensen from the firm because of ill health. George C. Boyd and Howard M. Helgevold have assumed active management of the firm.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Soybean Processing Co. is spending \$50,000 for improvements, which include loading dock enclosure, two fire walls, unloading shed and pit, and remodeling part of the building for nut processing.—O. E. J.

Charles City, Ia.—H. H. Haines, manager of the Haines Coal & Feed Co., suffered a heart attack Sept. 24 while on his way home from Waterloo where he had gone on business. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital at Waterloo.

Northwood, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to build an elevator here next year. Complete grinding and mixing equipment, a large scale, and other modern equipment will be included in the plans. The present elevator building is over 60 years old.

Merrill, Ia.—Joe Herman Luken, 73, former manager of the Farmers Grain Elevator, died Sept. 21. He had resided here for the past 40 years. All business houses of the town were closed the morning of Sept. 24 during the funeral hours, out of respect to him.—A. G. T.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Vogel & Son Pop Corn Co. is building a double crib with 20,000 bus. storage capacity, and an addition is being built to Crib No. 2. This will give the concern a storage capacity of over 75,000 bus. A drying and processing plant also has been completed.

Davenport, Ia.—A. G. McMahon, manager of the local branch of the International Milling Co. since Jan. 1, 1937, has resigned to enter the summer resort business at Osakia, Minn. W. J. Scoles, assistant manager, is acting as head of the plant until his successor has been appointed.

Sioux City, Ia.—Nutrena Mills is celebrating its 25th anniversary by remodeling its building, J. D. Lawrence, manager, announced. The improvements will cost about \$10,000 and will include interior decoration, remodeling in the offices, new docks, installation of some new machinery, and new sidewalks.

Belmond, Ia.—Bruce P. Neil, former superintendent of milling and extraction at the General Mills, Inc., soybean plant, has been advanced to chief engineer of the local plant. Mr. Neil is a veteran in the field of solvent extraction of soybeans. Harold Schmidt, former head miller at General Mills' Kansas City flour mill, has been transferred here to succeed Neil as superintendent of milling and extraction.

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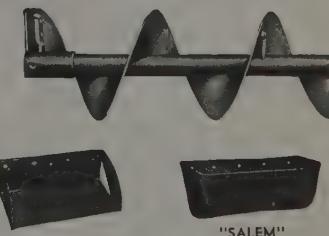
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Des Moines, Ia.—Lt. Col. Ron Kennedy, formerly executive sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, writes friends that he recently underwent an emergency appendectomy. He is at present stationed in England.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Inland Milling Co. recently sold its distributing warehouse, The Beaver Valley Milling Co., to George H. Schaaf of Schaaf's Feed Store, who took possession Oct. 1. The Inland Milling Co. plant was purchased recently by John Vanier and associates of Sarella, Kan.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Cedar Rapids Grain & Feed Dealers meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce the evening of Sept. 28 was addressed by J. L. Welsh of Omaha, pres. of the Farm Crops Processing Corp. His subject was expanded outlets for farm products thru industrial uses developed by scientific research.

Indianola, Ia.—Ten thousand bushels of No. 1 corn were purchased by the E. H. Felton & Co. elevator from the Adams ranch at Odebolt, Ia., and delivered to the elevator at the rate of two to five carloads daily, one of the largest corn deals made in Iowa in the past several years. The corn was botted at the ceiling.—O.E.J.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n office has been changed to Room 432, Des Moines Bldg. For several years we have enjoyed the generosity of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which has increased its business to such an extent that they need the space we occupied. We hope that whenever you are in Des Moines you will drop in and see us.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y.

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Sioux City, Ia.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., operator of 19 elevators and lumber yards in Nebraska, entertained over 100 of its employees and wives at a banquet at the Mayfair Hotel Sept. 15, at which Andrew Hansen of Bancroft, for 50 years an employee of the company, was the honor guest. In recognition of his years of service he was presented with a substantial sum of money and other gifts.

Joice, Ia.—Reuben Rollins of the Navy, former Hanlontown co-operative elevator manager, has been named manager of the new Farmers Co-op. Elevator. His appointment was made while he was home on a recent 30-day furlough. He will take up active duty as soon as he can get his discharge. Maynard Hamsund, local farmer, has been named second man. The elevator is open for business altho improvements being made are not completed.

Adel, Ia.—Hershel King, employee of the Vern Danielson Co., was severely stunned Sept. 27 when lightning struck the rod at the top of the tile elevator, followed a cable and was grounded about six feet distant from where he stood near the south door of the elevator. He did not lose consciousness and was still standing when fellow employees rushed to his assistance. Except for stiffness and soreness, he suffered no ill after effects. The elevator building was only slightly damaged.

KANSAS

Winfield, Kan.—John C. Schantz, 85, retired grain and hay dealer, died Sept. 16.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Carpenter Grain Co. is planning to construct a 100,000-bu. elevator.—G. M. H.

Elkhart, Kan.—Cale Cochrane of Ellsworth is now manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.—G. M. H.

Zenda, Kan.—R. C. Moore, formerly of Belmont, Kan., is manager of the Zenda Grain & Supply Co.

Montezuma, Kan.—Lightning did some small damage to the elevator of the Kansas Milling Co. on Sept. 7.

Stafford, Kan.—The large elevator of the Stafford Grain & Supply Co. is nearing completion and machinery is being installed.—G. M. H.

Ness City, Kan.—Fire which started recently in an elevator head in the plant of the Ness City Grain Co. was discovered quickly and brought under control.

Blue Mound, Kan.—Sam Ewing has sold his interest in the local elevator to his partner, K. H. Lalman, who now owns both the Blue Mound and Kincaid elevators.

Altamont, Kan.—A. J. Davis recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator after over 26 years in that capacity, and has been succeeded by Jesse Doyle.

Parsons, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased all mill and elevator interests of O. F. Illian in the Parsons Mill & Elvtr. Co. It plans to remodel some of the buildings.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Bornholdt Feed & Seed Co., V. L. Bornholdt (Hutchinson), recently was admitted to membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Emporia, Kan.—Miss Mary Ellen Teichgraber, daughter of Richard Teichgraber, widely known mill operator in Emporia, was killed in an accident in Europe. She was in the armed services.—G. M. H.

Wamego, Kan.—The Kaw Valley Alfalfa Mill shipped out 20 cars of dehydrated alfalfa during its first four weeks, Dewey Howard, owner, announced. He plans to install another unit in the spring.—P. J. P.

Newton, Kan.—Max Bryan, 27, of Emporia, was killed in a 35 ft. fall from a scaffold while painting the Consolidated Mills recently. One end of the scaffold gave way. He suffered a broken neck and a fractured left arm.—G. M. H.

Big Bow, Kan.—C. D. Jennings, Hutchinson grain man, recently sustained three crushed fingers when his hand was caught between cogs of a machine here where he is building a 60,000 bus. elevator. The mashed fingers will be saved.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—The Koelling-Thompson Dehydrating Co. recently resumed operations after rebuilding its plant that was partially destroyed by fire on Sept. 16. The plant will operate on a 24 hr. a day schedule, producing dehydrated alfalfa and sun cured alfalfa hay.—G. M. H.

Olathe, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co., owner of the Olathe Milling Co., is rebuilding the mill. New scale houses, dumps, warehouses, garage and office will be built and a new truck scale will be installed. The Lord Grain Co. specializes in handling soybeans but will handle also wheat, corn and other grains.

St. Mary's, Kan.—After four weeks of idleness caused by the gas explosion, the Jones Dehydrating plant is back in operation. The final checkup revealed a month's loss of production and \$8,000 in uninsured equipment damages, besides the 28-day stoppage in earnings for workers. The other dehydrating unit at St. Mary's, also owned by the Jones Co., continued full operation.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Alfred P. Emrie of Dodge City was named state grain inspector by Governor Schoepel, assuming his duties Oct. 10. He succeeds Erland Carlson, who resigned to become business administrator for Trinity Lutheran Hospital in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Emrie has been an active farmer, stockman and grain man in Ford County for many years. For 7 years he was in the grain business at Ford.—P. J. P.

Furley, Kan.—Fred Hill of Whitewater has purchased the Freisen Grain Co., taking possession Sept. 1, and thus added another property to his line of grain elevators. The local elevator has a storage capacity of 42,000 bus. and will be operated as the Furley Grain Co. Leonard Penner, who has been manager, will continue in charge. Mr. Hill also owns and operates the Brainerd (Kan.) Elevator and the Potwin (Kan.) Grain Co.

Belpre, Kan.—The Lewis Co-op. Co. has purchased the two local elevators from the Farmers Commission Co. of Hutchinson, and taken over their operation. A. W. Reiderer, who has been manager for nearly ten years, will continue in charge. The property includes, in addition to the two elevators, coal and feed warehouses. An effort was made last spring to organize a co-operative ass'n to take over the business without success.—G. M. H.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has been named defendant in a suit filed in district court by Ray L. Morgan, Ponca City, Okla., who asks \$3,975 damages for injuries he allegedly received while loading maize at the company's local elevator. He stated in the bill that he fell thru a trap door opened behind him, injuring his legs, hips and back. The fact he held onto the truck's end gate prevented him from falling to the bottom of the pit, he alleges.—I. D. A.

Topeka, Kan.—Oats have been coming from Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas heavily infested with bindweed seed. One county reported five cars of the 25 they received of northern oats were infested. In another case a state inspector called on nine elevators, five of which were selling bindweed-infested oats. Analysis of the oats showed that they contained over 2,500 bindweed seeds per bushel. To combat and control the spread of bindweed from this source, feed grains being shipped to Kansas farmers via Kansas City are being examined by the State Grain Dept. for infestation of noxious weed seed, said J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Mohler also stated that reliable elevator operators and seed dealers have been having their shipped-in oats sampled and checked for bindweed seed by county weed supervisors before offering them for sale.—G. M. H.

Minneola, Kan.—J. M. Harmon, of Haviland, has been employed as manager of the Co-operative Exchange elevator, succeeding Galen Nolder. Harmon has been manager of the Co-operative elevator at Haviland for several years.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—The Junction City Dehydrating Co. is building a 40x40 ft. warehouse on railroad lots where its plant will be built and soon will begin the dehydrating of sun dried alfalfa. It is buying sun cured hay, and according to Manager J. C. Crum, hopes to get going soon without waiting for the completion of its plant in the spring when new alfalfa will be handled.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Glasgow, Ky.—G. H. Bowles, 76, veteran seed and feed dealer, died Oct. 4 at the Sampson Hospital.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Almond Cooke and V. V. Cooke, proprietors of the Cooke Wholesale Feed Co., have announced they will begin at once on the construction of a \$60,000 feed store.—P.J.P.

MARYLAND

Pocomoke City, Md.—The Dryden Feed Mill was destroyed by fire Oct. 6. Benjamin Dryden is owner of the plant.—G. E. T.

Baltimore, Md.—Southern States Co-operative, Inc., recently purchased 22 acres of land here from the Union Stock Yard Co., and will build a \$1,500,000 lime-mix live stock and poultry feed plant of 300,000 tons annual capacity. It will operate under the name of Co-operative Mills, Inc.

MICHIGAN

Buchanan, Mich.—Lightning coming in over the power wires did some damage in the plant of the Buchanan Co-op., Inc., recently.

Detroit, Mich.—Appointment of Elden L. Dosch as director of research for the Henkel Flour Mill and other divisions of the International Milling Co., has been announced.—P.J.P.

Port Hope, Mich.—The Port Hope Grain Co. has been purchased by the Bad Axe Grain Co., transfer of the local property made Oct. 1. The Bad Axe Co. will operate the mill under the present system and the elevator as one of its line of elevators throughout the Thumb district.

Owosso, Mich.—A large warehouse used for the storage of feed stuffs and belonging to and used by the Peoples Elevator, collapsed, and a large quantity of the contents went on the railroad right-of-way. No one was in the building at the time. Passage of trains was in no way hindered.—G. W. Y.

MINNESOTA

Plainview, Minn.—The Plainview Produce Co. plans to enlarge and improve its elevator.

New Prague, Minn.—Robert McAuliffe is new assistant manager of the International Milling Co. plant.

Duluth, Minn.—E. E. Turnquist, president of the Crookston Milling Co., has been elected a member of the Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

New York Mills, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator feed mill was damaged by fire recently. The upper wood section of the building was destroyed and the lower cement block portion badly damaged. The plant is being rebuilt.

Ormsby, Minn.—Work has begun on a 32x80 ft. glazed block feed and seed warehouse for Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. The old 20x60 ft. warehouse has been moved to track site. Construction is being done by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Lake Park, Minn.—Ed Turnblad has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and moved to Fargo, N. D. Alfred Aronson, who has been operator of the Peavey Elevator at Audubon, has succeeded him as manager of the local elevator.

Breckenridge, Minn.—Geo. Schuler, proprietor of the Breckenridge Grain & Seed Co., purchased the coal business of the Peterson Fuel & Flour Co.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Ben Jaenisch has sold his feed mill and business operated as the Big Ben Feed Co. to Claude Miller of Moorhead who has taken possession.

Elk River, Minn.—The Elk River Feed & Grain Co., newly organized, has its feed mill nearly completed. The building is 20x40 ft., with a 24x30 ft. lean-to, and an office building. The company will handle all kinds of grain and feed and will do custom grinding and mixing. Lewis Morgan is manager.

Appleton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator, H. W. Harms, mgr., will rebuild, replacing the building that burned Sept. 13, with a loss estimated at \$90,000. In addition to the structure itself, the loss included 25,000 bus. of grain including a large amount of flax, 125 tons of coal, feed mill equipment and coal shed.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has continued until Jan. 7 the hearing of the charges against the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. The state law against a commission merchant selling to itself grain consigned for sale does not apply to a co-operative, said W. E. Rumble, attorney for the F. U. G. T. A.

Mankato, Minn.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis will build a feed concentrate, mixing and soybean mill here, the new plant to be known as the Mankato Mills division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. The plant will be a five-story structure with a warehouse 100x235 ft. It will have a feed mixing capacity of over 300 lbs. per day, and a soybean processing capacity of over 2,000 bus. per day. It is planned to have the plant completed early in 1946.

St. Paul, Minn.—The University of Minnesota will have its annual feed dealers short course at the university farm Oct. 29-30. Co-operating agencies are Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n and Northwest Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n. This short course is open to anyone interested in animal nutrition. The registration fee is \$3 for the two days, or \$1.50 for one day. Those enrolling should be present between 9:00 and 10:00 the morning of Oct. 29 at Room 100, Green Hall, University Farm, to register and pay the fee.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER
Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n is sponsoring a meeting to be held here at the Nicollet Hotel Nov. 28 and 29.

The annual meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States will be held here on Dec. 1 at the Nicollet Hotel. E. J. Mitchell, Flax Development Com'ite.

The Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Supts., resumed its monthly meeting with a gathering Oct. 2 at Freddie's Cafe. Edward F. Flynn of the Gt. Northern Railway was the speaker for the evening, his subject, "The World Is Still Young." A round table discussion followed the address.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. increased its number of directors from 12 to 15. At a recent meeting directors elected were: Shreve M. Archer, pres.; Samuel Mairs, L. M. Leffingwell, T. L. Daniels, Philip S. Duff, W. L. Dedon, Warner G. Smith, J. M. Chilton, Romaine Goodell, E. W. Schmidt, Henry S. Bowers, R. C. Lilly, E. J. Moles, Jr., J. W. Moore and A. C. Hoegne.

Cargill, Inc., announced the appointment of Fred M. Seed as vice-pres. in charge of its feed and oil division. Mr. Seed has been associated with the company for many years. In 1934 he managed a branch office in Cleveland, later opening a Cargill office in San Francisco. In 1942 he was appointed general manager of the feed and oil division and in 1944 he was named an assistant vice-pres.

The Real McCoy Co., retail and wholesale dealers in feed, seed and hatchery supplies, opened for business in Richfield Oct. 15. It occupies a new concrete block building which is fitted with grinding facilities and a mixer. A complete line of feeds will be manufactured under the Real McCoy brand. The firm's warehouse, located on the Minneapolis, Northfield & Southern trackage, has a capacity of four cars.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has adopted 8:30 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. on week-days except Saturdays from 8:30 a. m. to 11 a. m. CST, as its trading hours from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27, to conform with the trading hours of the Chicago Board of Trade, still operating on Daylight Saving Time until Oct. 28. Effective Oct. 29 and continuing until further notice, the trading hours shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. week days except Saturday, 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, CST.

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Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioner will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

MONTANA

Sidney, Mont.—Thos. S. Wiley, 64, grain buyer here for 22 years, died Sept. 21.

Hamilton, Mont.—Repairs are being made on the Missoula Mercantile Co. elevator that was damaged by fire Sept. 16.

Wyola, Mont.—The Sheridan Flour Mills elevator burned to the ground, but it is estimated four carloads of wheat can be used. Partial insurance.—F. K. H.

Valier, Mont.—Cecil Parker, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, will manage the elevator until spring, Arthur Ness, who has been in charge the past summer, having resigned, effective Oct. 1.

NEBRASKA

Hendley, Neb.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. is remodeling its office and erecting a feed room.

Chapman, Neb.—Agnar Anderson is new manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The Oak Creek Valley Grain Co. has built a cement approach to its entryway.

Moorefield, Neb.—W. A. Walthers recently resigned as manager of the Equity Exchange elevator after 25 years' service.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The F. R. Miller Feed Mills has opened its elevator recently purchased from the Central Feed & Grain Co.

Lodgepole, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Elvtr. Co. is building a 60,000-bu. concrete elevator, J. H. Tillotson having the contract.—H.M.L.

Oak, Neb.—Earl Kincannon and son, Dale, recently purchased the Scroggin & Co. elevator and lumber yard, and have taken possession of the business.

Chapman, Neb.—Wray Lacy, local Farmers Union Elevator manager, suffered burns on the hands and face while starting a fire in the stove at the elevator recently.

Primrose, Neb.—Aloys Kraus returned from Humphrey and again took over management of the Farmers Elevator as he was unable to find a house for his family there.

Minden, Neb.—James S. Ream, 74, in the grain business here for more than 30 years and employed for many years in local elevators, died recently after a long illness.

Burwell, Neb.—Loup Valley Alfalfa, Inc., incorporated for operation of an alfalfa dehydrating mill with capital stock fixed at \$50,000; incorporators, G. J. Fackler, LeRoy Unden, W. F. Manasli.

Benkelman, Neb.—Gene Ham, operating as Independent Elevators, is constructing a seed cleaning plant and warehouse which will be used exclusively for cleaning and handling seeds.—H.M.L.

Utica, Neb.—H. W. Busch, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. since 1913, is retiring from the grain business. He will be succeeded by T. J. Walsh, who has been in charge of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Tamora, Neb.—H.M.L.

Omaha, Neb.—The Falstaff Brewing Co. recently announced plans for a \$350,000 expansion, of which almost one third will be a grain drying plant to utilize by-products now sold wet or thrown away, Chas. B. Schmidbauer, manager, announced.

Wilber, Neb.—The Wilber Alfalfa Milling Co. has filed articles of incorporation showing a capital stock of \$80,000 and the following incorporators: Arthur F. Fuhrman and H. V. Jelinek of Wilber and C. F. Kuncl, Jr., of Omaha.—P.J.P.

Omaha, Neb.—Hay shippers in the Elkhorn and Platte Valleys are now in position to offer carloads of hay graded by federally licensed inspectors at interior points, by co-operation of the Nebraska and United States Departments of Agriculture.

Albion, Neb.—The Norco Feed Mill, with Robert Garver as manager, is being remodeled and enlarged. A driveway is being installed and a 60-ft. warehouse is being built at the rear of the mill. Grinding equipment was shut down temporarily while the improvements were being completed.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The Valparaiso Grain & Lumber Co. has been sold to Ben Collision of Bruning, who will take charge of the business Oct. 15. John Scott will be in charge after that date. E. J. Haynes has been manager since Sept. 1, 1909, and is retiring from the business because of ill health.

Bridgeport, Neb.—The Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., headquarters Denver, Colo., has opened a warehouse and elevator here. Jonas Johnson, who has been buying beans for the company for some time, is in charge. The present unit, located on the Burlington right-of-way, has storage facilities for 4,000 bus. It is planned to double this capacity in the near future.

Red Cloud, Neb.—Robert Skjelver, formerly manager of the Red Cloud Grain Co., underwent an operation on one hip at Mayo Bros. Hospital, Rochester, Minn., and is later to undergo an operation on the other hip. He will be in the St. Mary Hospital there for some time, but has been assured he will be able to walk almost upright. Arthritis caused his affliction.

Rushville, Neb.—Walter Wolvington has sold his elevator, operated as W. H. Wolvington Elevators, to George A. Bacus of Hay Springs, and will devote his time to his auctioneer work. He has operated elevators here for the past 22 years. Mr. Bacus, who has taken over, is experienced in the grain business having been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Hay Springs since 1939. Fire in that elevator this year cut down operations, influencing Mr. Bacus to go into business for himself.

NEW ENGLAND

Bristol, Conn.—Fire damaged the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. grain mill Sept. 30.

NEW JERSEY

Lawrenceville, N. J.—Lightning caused a small damage loss to the Mercer Feed Co. on Sept. 11.

NEW YORK

Potsdam, N. Y.—Elmer E. Gordianer was elected pres. of the Potsdam Feed & Coal Co. at a recent re-organization meeting.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota Agr. College will hold a nutrition school for feed dealers Oct. 31-Nov. 1.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The new \$100,000 plant of the North Dakota Mill & Elvtr., has started processing soybeans.

Honeyford, N. D.—Fire starting in an elevator leg of the Farmers Elevator the morning of Sept. 12 was brought under control quickly.

Brinsmade, N. D.—We recently completed an iron clad driveway and installed a new 28 x 9 ft., 20 ton scale, Howell Aero-Flex Air Lift, and new boot. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.—Thos. Ose Elvtr. Co.

Lovell (Cooperstown p. o.), N. D.—The local elevator owned by the St. Anthony & Dakota division of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal recently burned to the ground. The structure contained about 16,000 bus. of grain, most of it wheat.

Ellendale, N. D.—Fred H. Dettloff, former manager for three years of the Ellendale Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator, and for the past year field man for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n with headquarters at Valley City, returned to the management of the local concern Oct. 1.



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Berthold, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will rebuild its elevator, replacing the frame structure and annex that burned Sept. 4 with a concrete house of 70,000 bus. storage capacity.

La Moure, N. D.—An addition is being built to the Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator, which will house the office, feed and seed display and storage space, a cleaner, hammermill, and seed treater. Work is under way on a superstructure to the old midget flour mill building moved to augment the original elevator warehouse, which will house an elevator leg and distributing spout.

Glen Ullin, N. D.—Fire which destroyed the top of the Curlew Elevator here Oct. 3 resulted in a heavy loss, it was announced by Ray Waechter. Apparently fire started on the roof and had been burning for sometime before being discovered. The elevator contained about 30,000 bus. of new grain. The fire burned down one side of the elevator and burned the roof so that it dropped into the elevator.—P.J.P.

Linton, N. D.—Sgt. K. K. Ketchum of the Marine Corps, manager of the Farmers Elytr. Co. elevator here in 1942 when he enlisted in the Armed Forces, has returned from service in the Pacific Area and was mustered out of service Sept. 27. He visited in Chicago after which he planned to go to Minneapolis before returning here. Mr. Ketchum has had three and one half years' experience in the grain business at the local elevator, the last year as manager. He plans to engage in the grain business again and is looking for a good location, having several propositions under consideration. While in Chicago he paid a visit to the GRAIN & FEED JOURNAL office.

OHIO

Columbus, O.—The annual Animal Nutrition Conference sponsored by Ohio State University will be held here Nov. 1-2.

Circleville, O.—Herbert Snyder, formerly of Snyder & Immell of Kingston, O., is new manager of the Pickaway Grain Co.—W.W.C.

Shelby, O.—The burning out of an engine exhaust pipe caused a small fire damage to the Moody & Thomas Milling Co. plant on Sept. 15.

Huron, O.—Work is slated to start on construction of the Eastern States Co.'s plant here on Oct. 15. The J. P. Stewart Co. has the contract.

Kingston, O.—Herbert Snyder, formerly of the firm of Snyder & Immell, has sold his interest to the Immell Bros. and moved to Circleville, O.

St. Henry, O.—Alfred J. Davis, for 18 years manager of the Fox & Hess elevator where he had been employed for 35 years, died of a stroke recently.

Logan, O.—Bob Keynes, owner of Keynes Bros. Mill, announced he has purchased an entire new line of equipment to be installed in the new addition upon its completion.

Delphos, O.—An engine on the winch used in pulling up concrete for the construction of the storage bin at the Delphos Grain & Milling Co. plant, was destroyed by fire Sept. 18.

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Andre, 72, veteran weighmaster of the Cleveland Grain Elytr. Co., died Sept. 22 at the home of a daughter in Salt Lake City with whom he had been making his home in recent years. Funeral services were held here Sept. 27.

Reading, O.—The plant of the Co-operative Mills, owned jointly by the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n and Southern States Co-op., Inc., will be doubled in capacity to permit manufacture of 300,000 tons of feed a year, at a cost of \$750,000.

Reading, O.—A friction spark from conveyor mechanism started a fire in a 70-ton feed bin at the Co-operative Mills, Inc., plant Oct. 7. The blaze was in the top of the bin on the sixth floor and firemen succeeded in limiting the flames to a few top inches of the ground alfalfa and grain.

Clyde, O.—The Sandusky County Farm Bureau has taken possession of the A. C. Burkett & Sons elevator and feed mill it purchased recently. Mr. Burkett and sons plan to devote their time to farming.

Sharonville, O.—The Drackett Co., maker of soybean products, has started construction here on two plants, one for the manufacture of soybean textile fiber and the other for extraction of protein from soybeans.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. has given an option on its flour manufacturing machinery and equipment to an unnamed prospective purchaser. The company may discontinue the milling of flour, but in any event will continue in operation as an elevator and feed grinding concern.

Bradford, O.—J. R. Helman, well known owner of the grain elevator and coal yard operated under his name, died Sept. 8 at the Piqua hospital. A blood clot which went to his heart was the immediate cause of death. He had undergone an operation two weeks before and seemed to be making satisfactory recovery.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Paul Thompson & Sons, Dillonvale; Columbus Rendering Co., Gwin Milling Co., Jay's Farm Service, Columbus; George Daft & Son, Baltimore; Gwin Elevators, Eshelman Feeds, Inc., Washington C. H.; Coshocton Farmers Exchange, Coshocton; Walko Feed Mills, Bellefontaine; Cavett Grain & Feed Co., Van Wert; Stanley West, Wilmington; Versailles Feed Mill, Versailles; Robert L. Bowen, New Paris; Carey Roberts, R. F. D. 2, Winchester; Foote Elvtr. Co., Frederickton, O.; C. W. Devers, Union City, Ind.; Bison Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; General Mills, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Lima, O.—First major step in Pillsbury Mills' program of postwar expansion were taken Oct. 8 when construction started here on a new 400-ton daily capacity commercial feed plant. M. A. Lehman, vice pres. in charge of operations says feed manufacturing is scheduled to begin next spring. The new plant, ninth commercial feed unit which will be operated by Pillsbury Mills, will comprise feed processing facilities, a 200,000 bus. capacity storage elevator, a 60 x 200-ft. warehouse and an office building. All construction will be fireproof. Jones-Hettelsauer Const. Co., has the general contract. Various equipment, including grain unloading and handling machinery, will be acquired and installed under a separate contract. Pillsbury Feed Mills division, which has headquarters at Clinton, Ia., will operate the Lima property.

OKLAHOMA

Tipton, Okla.—The E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. has enlarged its facilities by construction of a mixing plant for custom grinding and mixing of feeds. The 30 x 60 ft. building has been erected south of the elevator.

Butler, Okla.—V. J. Zobisch has sold his interest in the Carl Zobisch Grain Co. to Carl Zobisch. The elevator was operated by Paul Zobisch, Carl's father, until the former's death in 1937. V. J. Zobisch still owns and operates his elevator at Geary, Okla.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Feed manufacturers and feed dealers from surrounding communities met with local feed men in the Skirvin Hotel the afternoon of Sept. 28 when Walter Berger addressed them and heard complaints and suggestions as to protein and other problems confronting the feed industry.

Pawhuska, Okla.—C. A. Clifton has purchased the machinery and equipment of the Soderstrom Mill in West Pawhuska, and plans to install other machinery to start an up-to-date mill for grinding all kinds of grain and feed at a location to be announced later. In the meantime E. A. Soderstrom will continue to operate the mill in its present location. Plans for the new mill include installation of a large hammermill for handling grains and alfalfa. Other equipment will grind stone-bur corn meal, whole wheat flour.

Enid, Okla.—A 4,000,000-bu. terminal grain elevator will be built by the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange east of the company's present large elevator on North Tenth, E. N. Puckett, manager, announced recently. The new elevator with its head house, affording space for another 250,000 bus. storage, will give the Union Equity 12,000,000 bus. local storage capacity. The cost will be approximately \$1,000,000. It will lift the total terminal storage here to more than 22,000,000 bus. The contract has been let to Chalmers & Borton. Side tracks are being laid and additional roads constructed to serve the construction job. The new unit will be 86 x 541 ft., and 140 ft. high with a head house 42 x 58 ft. and 262 ft. high. It will be ready to handle the 1946 wheat crop.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mohler, Wash.—United Grain Growers, Inc., is building a 190,000-bu. concrete elevator here.—D.N.G.

Kittitas, Wash.—The Massie Co. warehouse burned Sept. 14, destroying 1,600 tons of baled hay and machinery valued at over \$50,000.

Wenatchee, Wash.—Two more glucose plants are planned here, it was announced recently. One has been functioning here the past two years.

Rosalia, Wash.—Gilman Anderson has succeeded L. B. Martin as manager of the Rosalia Producers, Inc. He formerly was assistant manager of the company.—D.M.G.

Grangeville, Ida.—L. B. (Baird) Martin, formerly manager of the Rosalia Producers, Inc., recently purchased the elevators owned by T. E. Robinson here and at Fenn, Ida.—D.M.G.

Vancouver, Wash.—Some \$13,000 will be used in repairing, remodeling and extending the Great Western Milling Co. loading facilities at the foot of West 11th St., William Einzig, manager, announced recently.

Corvallis, Ore.—Fire destroyed the Western Feed & Seed Co. plant, Oct. 9, causing damage estimated at \$200,000, including two loaded freight cars. Spontaneous combustion of grain stored in elevator caused the fire.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Neil Parsons, who was plant superintendent of the Magnolia Milling Co. for 27 years, died unexpectedly Sept. 17 of a kidney ailment. Mr. Parsons had charge of the firm's feed and fertilizer manufacturing and distributing activities.

Salem, Ore.—The fight to get the manufacture of aluminum sulphate fertilizer started at the Salem alumina-from-clay plant so the fertilizer can be used this fall, is being carried directly to Washington by the Oregon Seed Growers' league.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Pitts & Loughlin, San Francisco, Cal., have opened an office here under the management of H. G. Grant, who will solicit the feed and milling trades in the Pacific Northwest with a line of amino acids, vitamins, and other specialty products.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

TENNESSEE

Ripley, Tenn.—W. B. Hackett, 82, who, for more than 40 years was miller at the Ripley Mill & Feed Co., died Sept. 27.—P.J.P.

TEXAS

Texhoma, Tex.—The feed mill of the Freeman Bros. Grain Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Sept. 16.

Brownwood, Tex.—Lew E. Church, formerly of Houston, now is associated with the Houston Milling Co. as manager of its local plant.—G.E.B.

Lamesa, Tex.—R. Childress, formerly with the Houston Milling Co. at its Brownwood plant now is in charge of Higginbotham Feed & Elvtr. Co.—G.E.B.

McKinney, Tex.—The Goodner Grain Co., owned and operated for the past 34 years by Jim Goodner, has been purchased by Roy C. Roberts, insurance man. Mr. Goodner is retiring from the grain business.

Aiken, Tex.—Elevators here and at Cereal Switch owned by Ben F. Smith and E. Q. Perry and operated under the name of Aiken-Cereal Grain Co., have been purchased by the Harvest Queen Mill & Elvtr Co., Plainview. Chas. Andrews will continue as manager of the local plant and C. W. Quinn will continue as manager at Cereal. A new custom grinding mill has been installed here and the warehouse stocked with lubricating oils, mixed feeds and grain.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members have been enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Armo Feed Co., L. C. Pittman, Lockhart; Bristow Peanut Co., Ralph McMillan, Bristow; Albert Clubb Grain Co., Albert Clubb, Petersburg; Fairmont Creamery Co., J. K. Thompson, mgr., Giddings; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 1, D. A. Barton, mgr., Tahoka; D. C. Middleton Grain Elevator, Melvin; Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., R. G. Fleming, Stamford; Snyder Grain Co., Gavin R. Garrett, Snyder, Tex.; Portales Valley Mills, Chas. S. Matthews, Portales, N. M.; El Rancho Milling Co., Austin Brooks, Clovis, N. M.—Geo. E. Blewett, secy.

Houston, Tex.—The Continental Grain Co. has purchased the properties of the Houston Milling Co., Inc. The Houston Milling Co., Inc., operates the Houston Port Bureau elevator of 3,000,000 bus. capacity under lease, and also leases port elevators of 500,000 bus. capacity at Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex., as well as operating its mill of 8,000 cwt. daily capacity on the Houston Ship Channel, a large mixed feed manufacturing plant and concrete elevator storage of 1,500,000 bus.; all buildings are of reinforced concrete construction. The Continental Grain Co. operates under lease the Sunset Elevator at Galveston, Tex., owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad. It will open an office in Fort Worth, Tex., on Nov. 1.

WISCONSIN

Neillsville, Wis.—Lightning entering on the power wires damaged a motor in the elevator of H. H. Van Gorden & Son recently.

Brandon, Wis.—The Farmers Elevator has been purchased by the Schmidt Milling Co. of Oshkosh, who took possession of the elevator Oct. 1. Walter Johns remains as manager, and John Navis as feed mill operator.

WYOMING

Border, Wyo.—Plans have been drawn for construction of a \$200,000 phosphate fertilizer plant here, and at Walla Walla, Wash., or Pendleton, Ore., according to representatives of J. G. Dier of Boise, Ida. The plan is being considered by the Grange.—F.K.H.

WHEAT ground by Canadian mills during August totaled 8,969,829 bus., against 9,936,210 bus. in August, 1944, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplifying book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Supply Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Controlled Materials Plan has been revoked, effective Sept. 30.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Jas. R. Groebe has been named sales manager of the Cook Chemical Co., specializing in insecticides. Mr. Groebe has been with the Staley Milling Co. as sales manager for 11 years.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A shipment of 2,000,000 pounds of manila hemp is on its way from the Philippines to this country, the first substantial shipment since the war broke out. It will be allocated by the W. P. B.

GARDEN CITY, Kan.—L. H. Stanley, 60, who had designed and built many grain elevators, died in Kansas City recently. He was an architect connected with the McAlister-Fitzgerald Lumber Co. at Garden City.—G. M. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Sheet Metal Engineering Co., John Opie sole owner, operating a large sheet metal fabricating plant, has bought of Ralph Clemons & Sons their sheet metal plant, consisting of a 4-story building with four floors of 5,000 square feet of floor space.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A strike by 71 members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union 1139 (CIO) Oct. 5 stopped operations at the manufacturing plant of the Hart-Carter Co. The union would make retroactive a war labor board order calling for an increase of 5 cents per hour to apply on the 1944-45 contract.

CHICAGO, ILL.—For many years there has been no adequate servicing of Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters. We are now in position to make complete repairs on Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters. We will also have Tag Meters available on a rental basis for use by firms while their testers are being repaired.—Seedburo Equipment Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jobbers and dealers purchasing lime from manufacturers who have had their ceiling prices increased were authorized by the Office of Price Administration Oct. 3 to pass on the increases in carload lot sales to industrial plants, water companies, city sewerage plants and other dealers where the sellers' profit margin is \$1 or less per ton. The increases may be passed on in sales of building, chemical and industrial lime, excluding agricultural lime.

THE CIVILIAN Production Administration will take over, and will carry forward, those remaining WPB functions and controls that are required during the transition period of reconversion to accomplish the objectives laid down by the applicable federal statutes and Executive Orders of the President, including particularly the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 and the recent executive order of the President outlining the policies to be followed in the transition from war to peace.

GARY, IND.—The National Patent Council has been formed with headquarters here to defend the patent system against those who would deprive the inventor of his present privilege of profiting from his genius for the period of 17 years. The president of the Council is John W. Anderson, pres. of the Anderson Co., the executive vice pres. is John C. Patterson, and the executive director of the western division is Jas. L. Straight. Protected by patent the smaller manufacturer can continue to invade successfully, with products of greater value to the public, the markets of entrenched competitors. Thus the patent system functions as the indispensable stimulant to that competitive enterprise upon which the continued progress and security of America depends.

Penalties Set on Defaulted Contracts at Kansas City

After two months the arbitration committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade has fixed the penalty to be paid by members who failed to make delivery on contracts for July corn and grain sorghums.

On corn the allowance for damages is 1½ cents and for value of property 3½ cents, a total of 5 cents per bu. on 229,000 bu.

For themselves or their customers the Masters-Kelly Grain Co. was awarded \$6,200, Continental Grain Co., \$4,750; and Klecan Grain Co., \$500. The defaults were made for themselves or their customers by nine different firms.

In the grain sorghums defaults the damages represent the difference between \$2.48½ per cwt. (ceiling price plus 2½) and the prices of the plaintiffs established as the average cost of securing spot sorghums to satisfy the contracts. The penalty was 1 per cent of the value. The awards were \$13,988.07 to Cargill, Inc.; \$1,520.40 to H. Lichtig & Co.; \$4,243.76 to Continental Grain Co., and \$2,374.06 to Klecan Grain Co. Five firms made the defaults.

Appeals have been taken by some of the defendants.

The defaulters contend that the Office of Price Administration had fixed the maximum futures price of \$2.46 on the basis of grain originating in normal Kansas City territory, and that basing on grain from Texas points is artificial and arbitrary.

To Save Free Enterprise

The National Ass'n of Manufacturers urges action by the citizens to preserve the American way of life, pointing out that:

Grumbling about loss of liberties and moaning about the future of free enterprise will accomplish nothing. If the individual believes in the cause, let him tell his Congressman and Senators. Tell them by word of mouth, or by letter, or by telegram. Ask them how they stand regarding the bills to curb some of the evils and excesses of bureaucracy.

Tell who you are. If you are an employer, how many jobs you provide. If an employee, what your job is. If you think the remedial legislation is urgent, say so. If you have had an experience with administrative abuse of power which would help legislators help you, give the facts; who did what, and when, and what happened then.

Armed with such facts, Congressmen and Senators will be in better position to act.

Like the bills themselves, both in the Congress and outside among the host of citizens who are alert to the need and to the opportunity for action now to preserve American justice the support for them is wholly non-partisan. It should be kept so, for there can be no partisanship in justice. And the active support should be shown now.

These are the bills:

In the Senate:

The McCarran Bill or "Administrative Procedure Act" (S. 7), introduced by Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In the House of Representatives:

The Summers Bill (H. R. 1203), introduced by Representative Hatton W. Summers, Democrat of Texas, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, similarly titled and in text identical with the McCarran Bill.

The Gwynne Bill, or "Fair Government Practices Act" (H. R. 2602), introduced by Representative John W. Gwynne, Republican of Iowa.

The Smith-Cravens Bills (H. R. 339, 1117) introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, and Representative Fadio Cravens, Democrat of Arkansas.

The Walter Bill (H. R. 1206), introduced by Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

SCALE TICKETS

For Grain Buyers

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½ x 13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including date of delivery, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size 8½ x 10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral. Price, \$1.30 plus postage.

Improved Grain Tickets — Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½ x 12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed, on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½ x 11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½ x 11 inches. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

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Field Seeds

DIX, ILL.—Wm. M. McCrary, 49, a seed dealer, died at his home Oct. 5.—P.J.P.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Walter L. Voight has bought the Acme Fuel & Seed Co. of S. E. Johnson.

TRACY, MINN.—Lau Bros. are building a seed warehouse addition, 26 x 60 ft., for the Lau Seed Co.

CANTON, S. D.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n is erecting a seed corn drier to dry the crop from 350 acres.

KENMARE, N. D.—The Larson Feed & Seed Co. contemplates building a seed elevator on the Soo Line right of way.

BOONE, IA.—Sam C. Lyon has bought the Cordell Seed Co., and will change the name to Boone Cereal Mill & Seed House.

FESSENDEN, N. D.—Fred Ebel of Rolla has bought the seed farm and seed cleaning equipment of Otto Klindworth.

LAKE VILLAGE, ARK.—J. P. Hampton is erecting a 2-story brick building for his Lake Village Feed & Seed Store.

JACKSON, MISS.—A meeting of the Mississippi Seedsmen Ass'n will be held here Dec. 12 and 13 at the Hotel Heidelberg.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—C. Wagenaar of Volga has opened a seed corn store in a cement block building, 22 x 46 ft., he erected.

RANDOLPH, WIS.—Stockholders of the J. W. Jung Seed Co., have voted to raise \$50,000 for the construction of an additional building.

CANTON, MO.—The Porter Seed & Feed Store will install new cleaning equipment and double its floor space by building a 2-story addition.

CARTHAGE, ILL.—The Huey Seed Co. is erecting a large building here that will be used for processing and storing hybrid seed corn and field seeds.—P.J.P.

REYNOR, IA.—The Westpott Hybrid Seed Co-operative is enlarging its drier to handle 12,000 bus. of seed corn. A grading machine has been installed.

PRODUCTION of crested-wheatgrass seed forecast at 4,720,000 pounds, compared with 17,280,000 pounds in 1944; 7,640,000 pounds in 1943, and 12,310,000 pounds in 1942.—U.S.D.A.

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED		SORGHUMS	
Receipts	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments
1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	162,000	75,000	47,000
Dul.-Sup	833,935	804,710	545,485
Ft. Wm.	101,370	422,961	621,156
Milw'kee	168,000	13,500	626,540
Minn'olis	7,251,000	4,408,500	588,000
Portland	77,689	67,212	532,500
Superior	378,925	515,982	230,800
Ft. Wor.	2,258,200	1,849,400	455,614
H'tch'l's'n	11,700	1,7800	...
Ind'olis	...	22,400	32,000
K. City	1,190,000	551,250	812,000
N. Orleans	...	12,600	392,000
Pearls	3,190,000	176,000	18,700
Phil'phi'a	...	2,107,000	...
St. Joseph	71,200	26,700	145,975
St. Louis	432,600	833,200	12,460
Wichita	47,250	64,000	1,780
Chicago	379,000	623,000	200,700
Milw'kee	125,870	129,963	43,750
...	41,600
CLOVER-LBS.			
Chicago	2,978,000	1,963,000	49,000
Milw'kee	491,620	1,076,793	119,000
...	...	40,320	131,000
CANE SEED			
K. City	...	1,400	520,000
...

KANKAKEE, ILL.—Seven buildings on the seed farm of the Lowe Seed Co. burned Oct. 12, with 10,000 bus of hybrid seed corn. The fire is believed to have originated in the hot air circulating system. Loss, \$80,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. W. T. Reynolds, head of the Reynolds Seed & Commission Co., died Sept. 29 in a sanitarium at Jacksonville, Ill. He was 80 years of age, and had founded the company in 1897.—P.J.P.

ORLANDO, FLA.—The meeting of the Florida Horticultural Society Oct. 2, 3 and 4 called together a number of seedsmen who held a meeting Oct. 3 and decided to issue a monthly bulletin to members of the Florida Seedsmen Ass'n.

LINCOLN, ILL.—The Fuller Seed Co. started picking its hybrid seed corn Oct. 5, which was fifteen days later than last year. A good yield is promised. High winds have lodged the corn and tangled it so picking has been difficult in many fields.—P.J.P.

SALINA, KAN.—Fred Forst, 41, owner of the Forst Seed Co., died of heart disease on Sept. 30, at St. John's hospital, where he had been a patient for the last seven weeks. Before coming to Salina in 1944, he had been engaged for many years in the seed and grain business in Marysville, and at Frankfort, Kan.—G.M.H.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. George Mann, traffic manager of Northrup, King & Co., died Sept. 29 of a heart attack in his home in St. Paul. He was 59 years of age. For several years he was chairman of the traffic committee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and for 11 years was instructor in traffic and transportation in the extension division of the University of Minnesota. He was chairman of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board.

IMPORTS of seeds for the two months of July and August, 1945, with July and August, 1944, in parentheses, included alfalfa, 986,000 (310,000) pounds; smooth brome, 631,000 (230,800); chewings fescue, 502,200 (105,100); red clover, 500 (none); mixtures of alfalfa and sweet clover, 30,500 (none); sweet clover, 40,000 (116,000); crested wheat grass, 131,300 (6,000), and bent grass, 31,100 (none), as reported by the Grain Branch of the P.M.A.

Western Seedsmen Meet at Kansas City

The fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen Ass'n was held Oct. 5 and 6 at Kansas City, Mo., with an attendance of over 300.

Pres. Stanley Folsom called the meeting to order.

Treas. Henry Windheim presented a flattering financial statement.

ROGER O'DONNELL, Chicago, the new secretary of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, told of the benefits of membership in the A. S. T. A.

JOHN F. BENHAM, Chicago, agricultural director of the A. S. T. A., said farming is rapidly becoming a business and called attention to the meeting of the crop improvement ass'n at Chicago Dec. 5.

Applications of several firms for membership were approved.

Fritz Loenholdt, Washington, of the O. P. A., said it was necessary to continue restrictions on certain kinds of seeds.

JOHN NICOLSON, Shenandoah, Ia., had collected the views of seedsmen on retention of price controls and presented a digest of their reports.

After luncheon the seed crop prospects were

canvassed, indicating a promising outlook.

Hosts at the cocktail hour and the banquet were the Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

Red Clover Seed Crop as Large as Last Year

Production of red-clover seed this year, which at the end of August gave promise of approaching closely the record production in 1929, may be little, if any, larger than the large crop last year. Rains fell frequently in many seed-producing sections during the last half of September when harvest was in progress. Because of these rains, lateness of the season, and occurrence of much more "stubble clover" than usual, from which the quantity of seed still to be harvested may exceed or may fall below expectations, it is difficult to estimate the number of acres of red-clover that will finally be harvested for seed, and the yield per acre that will be obtained. But, based largely on data furnished by thousands of growers about Sept. 20, production of red-clover seed this year is forecast at 1,902,400 bus. (114,144,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,885,600 bus. (113,136,000 pounds) in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1,199,520 bus. (71,971,200 pounds).

Because of the belated harvest of red-clover seed this year, much less of it than usual had been threshed by Sept. 20. This has added to the difficulty of forecasting yields at this time. Indications are that yield per acre may exceed slightly that of last year, but may be 28 per cent below average. The prospective yield this year is .80 bus. (48 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with .79 bus. (47.4 pounds) in 1944, and the average of 1.11 bus. (66.6 pounds).—U. S. D. A.

Clinton, a Superior Oat

The Clinton oat has consistently outyielded Tama, Boone and other new, high-yielding varieties, now generally grown. It is stiffer strawed, more resistant to leaf-spot diseases and more resistant to rusts than the varieties now commercially available.

This winter between 20,000 and 24,000 bus. of Clinton seed will be allocated to a carefully selected group of farmers. According to R. E. Buchanan, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Iowa State College, the original stock of this new variety was turned over two years ago to the Committee for Agricultural Development. This organization, of which Joe Robinson is production manager, has increased the seed to an amount justifying its immediate release to Iowa farmers.

To facilitate distribution county committees will be organized in all counties. All applications for Clinton oats are to be made thru these committees. The director emphasizes that no requests should be made to Iowa State College or to the Committee for Agricultural Development.

Seed will be allocated to each county in proportion to the oat acreage of the county in 1944.

The Clinton oat was developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with plant breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The committee received just 26 pounds. In order to increase it rapidly and speed up production this supply was sent to Arizona in the fall of 1943 and a crop produced that winter.

The yield from this 26 pounds was 2,100 pounds. In May it was rushed by express to Idaho, and seeded on 21 acres. The yield, in spite of a hail storm that destroyed an estimated 800 bus., was 1,207 bus.

These oats came back to Iowa and were planted on about 400 acres this spring. And from these 400 acres has come the seed that is to be distributed this winter.

In less than 12 months the supply of seed of this valuable new variety was increased from 26 pounds to 38,624 pounds and in less than 12 months more, to more than 640,000 pounds. Next year it should be 10 to 16 million pounds.

Prairie: A New Soft Winter Wheat

Prairie is a new soft red winter wheat that is resistant to wheat mosaic, a serious virus disease found in most of the wheat-producing areas of the state. In many fields this disease has cut yields from a small amount to as much as 95 per cent, depending on the susceptibility of the variety, the degree to which the soil is infested with the disease, and seasonal growing conditions.

Besides its resistance to wheat mosaic, Prairie has other excellent characteristics. It is resistant to black stem rust; it has a good straw which stands up after it is ripe; it yields well; and its quality characteristics are good to excellent.

The bearded heads of Prairie, with their glabrous brown chaff, are borne on mid-strong to strong glabrous white straw which averages 40 inches in height. Prairie stands up well under conditions that produce lodging in most extensively grown varieties, and it remains erect after it is ripe. The heads of Prairie, when completely mature, vary in position from inclined to nodding, and thus make a bushy sheaf.

Prairie kernels are soft and short to mid-long. Test weights have reached 62 pounds a bushel, with many lots averaging 58 pounds over a period of years. The test weight of the foundation seed grown by farmers in 1944 averaged 59.9 pounds a bushel.

Prairie is susceptible to leaf rust, loose smut, and stinking smut (bunt). Altho there is no practical method of treating wheat plants to control leaf rust, the smuts can be controlled by seed treatment. Ceresan or copper carbonate will control stinking smut. The only seed treatment that will control loose smut is the hot-water treatment, but it is not a good general farm practice because it is so hard to apply.

Altho the seed of Prairie that was distributed to foundation seed growers in the fall of 1943 was one year removed from the seed treated with hot water, the 1944 crop showed only traces of loose smut. Loose smut is spread primarily by the wind. Where there are fields infested with this disease, the seed fields of Prairie should be located where they will not get the wind from the direction of the infected fields. If seed fields can't be located on the windward side of the infested fields, they should be at least 40 rods from them. With these precautions, fields of Prairie should remain practically free of the disease.

Prairie has yielded as well as or better than the other varieties with which it has been compared except in southern Illinois, where it has yielded significantly lower than Fulcaster. In central Illinois, however, it has yielded significantly higher than Fulcaster. The differences



Heads of Prairie Wheat Are Bearded, Brown-chaffed, and Glabrous

between Prairie and the other varieties besides Fulcaster are not great enough to be significant.

The quality of Prairie places it on a par with such good-quality soft wheat as Fultz and Fulhio, which are satisfactory to the soft-wheat millers of Illinois. Prairie is similar to Trumbull, a standard variety which is accepted as satisfactory soft wheat for cakes, crackers, and cookies as well as for family trade. It differs from Trumbull in having a slightly harder kernel, but flour from Prairie makes a better cookie and when made into bread it produces a greater loaf volume than Trumbull.—Bulletin 513, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Violates Federal Seed Act

M. G. Stoller, a seed dealer at Paulding, O., pleaded guilty on Aug. 30, 1945, in the United States District Court of Toledo, O., and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and \$25 costs for violations of the Federal Seed Act. The violations involved shipments into Indiana and Illinois in December, 1943, February, March, and April, 1944. There were a total of 10 shipments including 6 shipments of red clover seed totaling 170 bags, 3 shipments of sweet-clover seed totaling 59 bags, and 1 shipment of 1 bag of bromegrass seed.

Nine of the shipments were falsely labeled as to the noxious-weed seed content. One lot of sweetclover seed shipped into Indiana was found to contain 970 noxious-weed seeds per pound which were not shown on the label. Three of the shipments of red clover seed were prohibited from sale in the State of Illinois because of the presence of an excessive amount of noxious-weed seeds and therefore the transportation or delivery for transportation was prohibited by the Federal Seed Act.

Some of the shipments were also not correctly labeled with respect to the percentage of pure seed, the percentage of crop seed, the percentage of weed seed, the percentage of inert matter, and the percentage of germination or the labels failed to show information required by the act.

The Indiana and Illinois State Departments of Agriculture cooperated in these investigations.

Information Wanted About Hairy Vetch

Persons who have bought hairy vetch marked "Lot B6" or "Lot B23" are requested to communicate with the Plant Board, sending if possible one of the tags which came on the bags. These two lots consisting of 900 bags were found by the Board to contain wild onion, altho the seedsman's tag did not show wild onion to be present. Under Arkansas regulations, it is unlawful to sell seeds containing wild onion unless the tags attached to each bag are marked "Excessive Onion" in letters one inch high.—Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Arkansas Plant Board, Little Rock, Ark.

QUEBEC, QUE.—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was formed Oct. 16 when 30 nations signed the constitution. The F.A.O. will take over when the U.N.R.R.A. leaves off in the next year or two.

CERTIFIED LINCOLN Soybeans
Seed Oats VICKLAND
Car or truck lots

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
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CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
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Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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The American Seed Grower

J. C. Bodger, head of the great Bodger seed producing concern at El Monte, is not worrying about post-war competition from Central Europe or any of the other cheap labor areas, and so stated in Portland, recently.

"American seed growers can compete effectively against European seed growers, and can do it without necessarily reducing wages. We can do this because in the last five years we have been obliged to invent machines to take the place of manpower that was absorbed by the war.

"For instance, in the handling of one of the type of annual seed that we produce, we once required 25 hand laborers, now the same job is done with a machine, and more efficiently, requiring only three men to operate.—F. K. H.

Seeds Contained Noxious Weeds

Three cars of hairy vetch seed shipped by E. H. Burlingham and Sons, Forest Grove, Ore., to Little Rock, McCrory, and Wynne were found by the Arkansas State Plant Board to contain wild onions, altho the seedsman's tags did not show the presence of this noxious weed seeds.

The following shipments of rye grass made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Washington, D. C., from various points in Oregon were found to contain noxious weeds which were not shown on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's analysis tags which were attached to each bag.

250 bags shipped to Marshall
600 bags shipped to Harrison
100 bags shipped to Melbourne
300 bags shipped to Pocahontas
600 bags shipped to Lonoke
200 bags shipped to Mountain Home

The 600-bag shipment to Lonoke contained the noxious weed sorrel in variable amounts, some bags having as high as 3000 to 6000 sorrel seed per pound of rye grass seed. Sale of seed containing more than 500 noxious weeds per pound is prohibited under the Plant Board's regulations.

600 bags of rye grass shipped to Little Rock by the O. W. Frum Seed and Grain Co., Halsey, Ore., were found by the Plant Board to contain buckhorn and sorrel, altho the seedsman's tag showed no noxious weeds.—Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Arkansas State Plant Board.

Determining Uniformity of Large Lots of Seed

Several seedsmen have requested an interpretation of the last sentence in Rule 67, Paragraph 5 of the Board's seed regulations. This sentence, which was recently added to the rule (August 17), reads as follows: "In determining noxious weeds in lots of seed consisting of more than twenty-five bags, the Board may analyze (the standard amount) plus a similar amount for every additional twenty-five bags in the lot."

The main purpose of this provision is to enable the Plant Board to determine whether large lots are reasonably uniform as required by the Arkansas (also by the federal) law. In sampling lots of twenty-five bags or more our inspectors are instructed to draw the usual composite sample, and then to draw a packet sample from each twenty-fifth bag. Each packet sample is run separately for noxious weeds and if considerable variation is found between some of the packets, or between some of the packets and the composite, it is evident that the lot is not uniform and is therefore misbranded within the meaning of the law.

In addition, use of this method (because the total amount run for noxious weeds is much greater), often reveals the presence of bindweed, onion, and nut grass in large lots of seed, which would not be found by analysis of the usual composite. Rule 67, Par. 3, (a and b) prohibits sale of seed containing bindweed or nut grass in any amount whatsoever, and requires seed containing onion in any amount whatsoever to bear the words "Excessive Onion" in letters one inch high, and these provisions will apply whenever these seeds are found, even tho the amount analyzed may far exceed the standard amount. Thus, for example, if a total of five pounds of rye is run for noxious weeds and one bindweed is found, sale would be prohibited.—Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector Arkansas State Plant Board.

THE SUBSIDY on Pacific Coast wheats milled anywhere in the United States, for October, has been raised 3 cents, to 27.5 cents per bushel. On wheat grown east of the Rocky Mountains the increase is 7 cents, to 26.5 cents. These increases are forced by the rise in the cost of spot wheat and the fixed ceiling on flour. The policy of the government is to use taxes to pay part of the cost of the loaf of bread to the consumer.

Development of Superior Varieties of Oats

Oat varieties recommended for growing in Iowa are Cedar, Tama, Vikota, Vicland, Control, Boone and Marion. Ample seed of Tama, Control, Boone and Marion was available within the state for seeding the entire 1944 Iowa oat acreage. These recommended varieties have an average yield for the 6-year period 1938-1943, inclusive, 12.7 bus. per acre higher than the comparable average for the 10 most commonly grown varieties that are not recommended. Cedar, C.I. 3314, a new variety selected from the cross of Victoria \times Richland, was developed and named cooperatively by the Iowa and Nebraska agricultural experiment stations in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. It was distributed to Nebraska farmers in 1944. Cedar has been the highest yielding in Iowa of all the named Victoria \times Richland selections. Its superiority in yield over Tama is very slight, however, and probably not significant.

Clinton, C.I. 3971, an outstanding selection from the cross of D69 \times Bond developed in the co-operative breeding program at Ames, has been outstanding for superior resistance to crown rust, stem rust and halo blight, and for high yield, stiff straw, and high test weight, in co-operative experiments in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. It has an average yield in Iowa 7.9 bus. per acre higher than the comparable average for Tama, Boone and Marion, and has a much stiffer straw than these recently distributed varieties.

As a group, the Bond-hybrid selections, particularly the D69 \times Bond selections, were most outstanding in the 1943 replicated yield experiments. Their superiority in yield doubtless can be largely attributed to their higher resistance to crown rust races present during the 1943 epiphytotic. It is obvious the Bond-hybrid selections represent another important step in oat improvement. The Bond-hybrid selections are outstanding in comparison with the recently distributed varieties, Boone, Tama, Marion, Vicland, etc., for higher resistance to crown rust, halo blight, and races 8 and 10 of stem rust, for higher yield and test weight, and for much stiffer straw.

Sources of resistance to each of the races of crown and stem rust and loose and covered smut known to occur in North and South America, and the halo blight organism, are now available. Crosses have been made which combine resistance to all the North American races of the rusts and smuts, and to halo blight, along with superior agronomic characters. Limited amounts of seed from F_2 , F_3 and F_4 generations of many of these combinations are available. Combinations of Bond and Victoria afford a source of high resistance to the 70 races of crown rust collected in North America, but not to race 55, found in South America, Mutica, Ukraina and Santa Fe No. 1 are resistant to race 55. Selections of Hajira \times Joannette and Victoria \times (Hajira \times Banner), developed in Canada, offer unusual sources of combined resistance to all races of stem rust known to occur in North and South America. Combinations of Bond and Victoria afford a source of resistance to the 30 races of loose smut and 14 races of covered smut. Navarro and Markton also offer outstanding sources of resistance to both smuts. Numerous varieties, including Bond and Victoria, are moderately resistant to the halo blight organism. Outstanding selections from crosses of Victoria \times Richland, D69 \times Bond, etc., which afford resistance to the common races of the rusts and smuts, already are available.—Iowa State College of Agriculture.

ALL CONTRACTS for the purchase of industrial alcohol made from grain were canceled by the R.F.C., affecting plants in Omaha, Kansas City and Muscatine that had been using granular wheat flour.



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WINCHESTER, IND.

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HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

THE O.D.T. will discontinue all district and field offices Nov. 1.

BOX CARS on order Sept. 1 by Class I railroads totaled 17,612.

BOX CARS on order Oct. 1 by the Class I railroads totaled 16,525.

THE O.D.T. will dissolve 1,036 agricultural industry transporting committees Nov. 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Effective Oct. 22 no permits have been required for grain shipments on the Great Lakes.

A CARGO of 300,000 bus. of rye was lost recently when a vessel en route to Belgium sank in the St. Lawrence River.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A tugmen's strike started here Sept. 4. A petition for a strike vote by all Great Lakes tugmen was sent out.

A. A. R. EMBARGO No. 589 issued Oct. 8, covering freight thru the port of New York including Newark, N. J., has been cancelled.

ABANDONMENT of 35 miles of line between Clay Center and Violet, Ohio, operated by the Ohio Public Service Co., has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

GRAIN shipments during the fourth quarter of 1945 are expected by the 13 shippers advisory boards to show an increase of 13.9 per cent compared with the last quarter of 1944.

ENLARGEMENT of the scope of the investigation of rates to the Pacific Coast, in No. 2935; to include Missouri River destinations, as requested by the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

EFFECTIVE Oct. 1, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended Service Order No. 160 until Oct. 16, during which time it is permissible to hold carloads of grain and seeds at five interior points before movement into Minneapolis or Duluth.

THE SANTA FE having voluntarily reduced rates 6 cents per 100 pounds the Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint by the Omaha Grain Exchange against rates on grain from Colorado and Kansas points.

SHIPERS Advisory Boards will hold meetings, Oct. 25, of the Northwest Board at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul; of the Southwest Board Nov. 15, at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; and the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Board Dec. 11, 12 at Kansas City.

A CHANGE in O.P.A. regulations now permits Nebraska grain elevators not served by railroads to net the same price as the shipments were made by rail, said Senator Butler. Discontinuance of rail service has left many elevators with access to market by trucks only.

IN CONTINENTAL Grain Co. v. Inland Waterways Corporation, No. 29170, where the examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission found the demurrage rules of the Federal Barge Liner were unreasonable, the defendant has filed numerous exceptions, one of which is that the Continental Grain Co. at St. Louis operated under the equivalent of an average agreement, so as not to be entitled to an allowance for weather interference.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee heard 11 witnesses recently who indorsed the Bulwinkle bill to clear up a conflict between the Interstate Commerce Act and the department of justice interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act. F. F. Estes, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Industrial Traffic League, urged passage of the bill with three amendments. Kenneth F. Burgess told the committee that the Transportation Ass'n of America did not wish the conference method of rate making destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed the bill ending the 50 per cent discount to the government in freight rates on army and navy material shipped over railroads that were granted lands as an aid to building. By the House bill the reduced rates would expire July 1, 1946; and by the Senate bill Oct. 1, 1946, routing the bill into conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The demands for box cars, more especially the better grade, are heavy in all sections of the country and particularly on the principal grain loading roads for the movement of grain and grain products which continues at an extremely high level. There are some deficiencies for better grade cars in the Northwest, Central West and Southwest districts with no surplus in any area.—W. C. Kendall, manager car service division of Ass'n of American Railroads.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Oct. 13, totaled 53,994 cars an increase of 1,969 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,997 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of October 13 totaled 37,809 cars, an increase of 1,031 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 6,059 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

EL PASO, ILL.—Most of the towns along the line of the T. P. & W. R.R. were represented at a meeting here recently to urge labor and management to settle their differences, that the road may be operated. All shipments have been embargoed since Oct. 1. Members of a committee to work for a settlement are Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and others.

New Tariff for Spotting Cars

Effective Nov. 1 in eastern territory Agent Curlett's tariff No. 151-A contains certain changes which have been made to overcome objections of the Commission as the tariff, as previously drawn, did not conform with tariff compilation rules. The principal changes are as follows.

1. Rule III (b) changes . . . "will be subject to the published intraplant rates or charges" to read . . . "will be subject to a charge of \$3.47 per car."
2. The word "points" at the beginning of the second line in Rule II, at the end of the first line in Rule III (a) and near the end of the first line of Note 1, has been changed to read "locations."
3. A new paragraph, designated as (c) has been added to Rule III: "For the purpose of applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) time shall commence

to run from the minute the conductor determines that the shipper or consignee is unable to accept service."

Western carriers, generally, have not adopted this Curlett issue nor have they issued a similar tariff. There is strong sentiment against such a publication in Western territory and it is possible that Western carriers may not publish similar rules.—I. M. Herndon, manager Transportation Dept. Chicago Board of Trade.

Barge Rate Increase Enjoined

At Chicago Oct. 4 Justices Evans, Igoe and LaBuy suspended until further notice the increased rates on barged grain going east by rail that were to have become effective Oct. 5.

The rates proposed by the railroads had been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The injunction was asked by the A. L. Mechling Barge Line, the Inland Waterways Corporation and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Irreparable injury would result to the barge line the court said. The increase is 3 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to destinations east of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh area, and varying amounts for shorter distances.

The court set Oct. 15 as the date for argument.

Permits for Shipment of Soybeans to Chicago

Soybeans have been moving freely to Chicago where ample room has been available in the elevators; but the Chicago grain storage committee decided to embargo the movement, and require permits. The following notice was issued Oct. 16, effective Oct. 18:

Permits will be required for shipment of soybeans to Chicago. Each permit will be limited to five cars and to shipment within ten days after date of issue.

Immediately thereafter I. M. Herndon, manager of the Board of Trade Transportation Department, telegraphed the Interstate Commerce Commission that no congestion was in sight and that soybeans should be permitted to move freely into Chicago without permits. A copy of this wire was shown to F. S. Keiser, grain agent of the Commission, as a matter of courtesy, but he disagreed and wired the Commission that unless the permit system on beans was made effective the market would be deluged with an "avalanche" of beans, so the permit system continues in effect, the authority to give or withhold permits continuing to rest with I. M. Herndon, as authorized permit agent of the Commission.

Mr. Herndon, of course, will issue permits freely as long as ample room in the elevators continues to be available.

LATER: The embargo was canceled Oct. 27, leaving no restrictions on shipments of soybeans to Chicago.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

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More and Better Barley

By DR. JOHN H. PARKER, director Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n

The Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n, organized Aug. 1, 1945, came into being to meet the real need of maltsters and brewers for more and better barley. Thus in Wisconsin, the average production of barley for the ten years, 1934-1943 was 19,589,000 bus. This year the crop is estimated at only 3,534,000 bus. The small crop in 1945 is due to reduced acreage, not to low yield per acre. In fact, the average yield per acre of barley in Wisconsin this year is 38 bus., compared with only 28.7 bus. per acre for 1934-1943 and 26 bus. in 1944. Similar serious reductions in barley production have taken place in other states, as follows:

	(10 yr. av.)	1934-1943	1945
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Minnesota	44,401,000	14,442,000	
Iowa	8,979,000	84,000	
Michigan	5,172,000	4,252,000	
Illinois	2,983,000	1,096,000	

Barley production in North Dakota has increased tremendously from an average of 33,000,000 bus. for the decade 1934-1943 to a crop of 57,000,000 bus. this year. South Dakota also produced more barley this year, a crop of 33,000,000 bus., compared with an average of 28,000,000 bus. in the decade 1934-1943.

In addition to this serious reduction in quantity of barley, the malting quality has suffered in some areas due to the increase in number and acreage of varieties of barley unsuitable for malting. The list of varieties not wanted by maltsters and brewers includes Spartan and Sanalta, two-row types, Trebi, a rough six-row barley, Plus, a Canadian variety with hulls that split and fray badly when threshed close, Tregal, a cross between Trebi and Regal, and others. Mars is a new variety recently distributed to farmers in Minnesota by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Whether it will be acceptable for malting has not been decided.

The seasons of 1942, 1943 and 1944 were unfavorable for barley and favorable for barley diseases. During these three years, Wisconsin No. 38 barley lost favor with many farmers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states. However, it should not be forgotten that this variety yielded well and was popular and widely grown in several states for many years. There is no evidence of any genetic change in Wisconsin No. 38 barley, altho some farmers, seed dealers and grain men believe that this variety is "running out." Wisconsin No. 38 staged a strong "come-back" in 1945 and yielded well in comparison with other varieties.

Factors that have operated to reduce barley production are: (1) The increased corn acreage and high yields of hybrid corn, the very high yields of Vicland and other new rust resistant varieties of oats, government war-time subsidy of 5 per acre for flax and guaranteed high price for soybeans.

Having recited these facts about the decline in barley production and some of the reasons for it, the next question is, what can we do about it?

It seems logical to take immediate steps to make readily available for planting next spring, supplies of certified seed and seed only one year removed from certification, of approved varieties, sorts that are recommended by the state agricultural colleges and that have the quality characteristics wanted by maltsters and brewers. This list of varieties includes, Wis. No. 38, Oderbrucker, and a few others. It will be necessary for maltsters and brewers to advise the Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n what types of barley are desired and what sorts are not wanted, with reasons for these likes and dislikes. This information can then be relayed to plant breeders, agronomists, grain inspectors, elevator managers and others interested, to the

end that in a few years we will have fewer and better varieties of barley coming to terminal markets, making it much easier to standardize malt and malt products.

Seed certification agencies in some states are now certifying too many varieties of barley, 8 in one state. To convince seed certification officials that a change in their policy is needed, we must give them definite information on the malting quality of barley varieties, old and new, and on the needs of the malting and brewing industries.

The federal grades for barley need careful study and probably need revision, giving more emphasis to *variety*. More accurate methods of determining and defining mellow ness in barley are also needed. Aleurone color is not a true index of texture in barley. Not all white or yellow aleurone barley has good malting quality. Not all blue aleurone barley has poor malting quality. In fact, Harlan and Wiebe, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture state* that "the blue color in itself is entirely harmless, being merely a pigment deposited in the outer layer of the endosperm. It has nothing to do with malting quality."

Plans are being made for some malting quality tests of new crop barley and of new varieties, to supplement the tests now being made in the Barley and Malt Laboratory at Madison.

It seems desirable to offer annual prizes each year for the best quality samples of malting barley grown in leading barley growing counties in Wisconsin, and a grand champion and reserve champion state prize. Planning, organizing and supporting this project would be a useful way for the Wisconsin State Brewers Ass'n to co-operate with the Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n.



Dr. John H. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.

Safety Color Code of American Standards Ass'n

Color schemes for the identification and location of fire extinguishers, first aid kits, traffic aisleways, stumbling and tripping hazards, etc., have been developed in the past by a large number of industrial plants, paint manufacturers, and other organizations. Generally speaking, the standards arrived at in individual cases have given satisfaction to those using them. They suffer, however, from lack of uniformity among plants or organizations. As a result of these conditions, spontaneity of action in time of emergency is lost, particularly by employees who have moved from one plant to another, when each has a different system.

It is the intention that this code should supplement the proper guarding of machinery and elimination of hazardous conditions. The marking of a physical hazard by a standard color warning should never be accepted as a substitute for the complete elimination of the hazard wherever this is possible.

It is also recognized that too many color identifications constantly in the field of vision of the employee are both confusing and fatiguing. Each location should therefore be carefully studied in order to keep the number of markings at a minimum thereby providing even greater emphasis for the markings which are finally adopted and used.

This safety color code defines the application of colors to specific purposes in connection with accident prevention and recommends the colors to be used for such purposes as the marking of physical hazards, the location of safety equipment, and the identification of fire and other protective equipment, etc.

Pace Bill Would Raise Prices

Inclusion of the cost of farm labor in computing parity is made mandatory upon the Department of Agriculture by the bill introduced several months ago by Rep. Pace of Georgia. A favorable report on the bill early in October by the House committee on agriculture made a sharp rise in grain prices. Its enactment would raise wheat parity 30 cents per bushel.

The bill, H.R. 754, reads as follows:

That section 301(a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the following in the first sentence of said section and paragraph, to-wit: "and, in the case of all commodities for which the base period is the period August, 1909, to July, 1914, which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre on farm real estate, and freight rates, as contrasted with such interest payments, tax payments, and freight rates during the base period;" and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "and, in the case of all commodities, which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre on farm real estate, freight rates, and the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of the families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired farm labor), as contrasted with such interest payments, tax payments, freight rates and costs of all farm labor during the base period."

Sec. 2. That the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as re-enacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C., 1941 edition, Sec. 602(1)), be, and the same is hereby, amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and by adding the following: "and, in the case of all commodities, which will also reflect the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of the families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired farm labor), as contrasted with the costs of all farm labor during the base period."

In two other years the House has passed the Pace bill, but it failed to get Senate approval. The inflationary implications are so serious the Senate may again reject the measure.

Growth of G.L.F. Co-operative

The Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange serves 150,000 farm families in New York State, northern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Its annual volume of business transacted is above 100 million dollars. Its members own feed mills at Buffalo and at Albany in New York State, and at Mt. Holly in New Jersey; seed houses at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Ithaca, New York, and at Fort Wayne and Plymouth, Indiana; and fertilizer and chemical plants at North Collins, Batavia, Lyons, Canastota, Big Flats, Albany, and Hudson in New York, at Yardville, South Kearny, and Bridgeton in New Jersey, and at Baltimore, Maryland. They also own a lumber mill, 2 canning factories, 4 bean plants, 5 flour and cereal plants, 2 cold storage houses, 13 country egg stations, 3 produce auctions, 5 terminal egg sales services, 2 egg stores, 2 food stores, and 7 complete community services. Recently the food distribution end of the business has been separated from the G. L. F.

G. L. F. supplies are distributed thru 186 of its own stores, 45 local co-operatives, 43 bulk petroleum plants, and 380 agent buyers (approved feed dealers).

More Elevator Companies Take Advantage of Co-operative Law

Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, states that since the 1915 co-operative act was passed, about 150 elevator co-operatives have been organized under that act and a majority of the previous elevator corporations have changed to the co-operative basis.

Two methods of making the change were reported. One is to amend the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the corporation to limit the stockholdings of any one person and to permit patronage dividends. The other method is an outright re-organization, either under the

1915 co-operative act or the 1923 co-operative act.

Mr. Farlow reports there are today 365 farmer-owned grain elevators in the state and less than 100 of them are still operating under the old corporation act.

Should Co-ops Be Taxed

The question "Should Co-ops Be Taxed" was debated Oct. 5 over radio station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., by Austin W. Carpenter, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and H. E. Babcock, formerly director of research for the Co-operative Grange League Federation.

THE C.C.C. will finance the shipment of 520,000,000 pounds of meat from the United States to Europe during the third quarter of 1945. Cereals would go farther in sustaining life.

**\$200⁰⁰
IN CASH**

We want a trade name and slogan for our DIRECT CONNECTED GEARED ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES. Put on your thinking cap and figure out a good name and slogan appropriate to these famous drives. Submit as many different ones as you wish.

THE PRODUCT

These DIRECT CONNECTED GEARED ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES have been on the market for nearly a quarter of a century. During that time, and particularly in recent years, many improvements and refinements have been made in the original designs, all of which will be incorporated in our post-war production to make these outstanding drives the best you can buy anywhere at any price. In their present recognized position as "tops" in the head drive field, we believe they should have a distinctive name and slogan that will more aptly express their superiority to the grain and milling trade of the country.

MAKE IT FIT

First consideration will be given to names and slogans that aptly reflect and tie in with the numerous advanced mechanical features of our drives, and their recognized superiority over all others. Particularly important are the following:

1—Direct connection between head shaft and motor, without the use of chains, belts or other accessories or parts.

2—Precision material and workmanship throughout. Completely ball and roller bearing equipped. All moving parts running in oil.

3—A record of highly satisfactory service over a longer period of time than any other head drive in the world. Maintenance and repair expense practically nil. Drives installed a quarter of a century ago still in operation and good for many more years of money-saving service.

FOR A NAME and a SLOGAN

RULES

The contest is open to anyone except employees of R. R. Howell Co., and members of their immediate families.

\$100.00 IN CASH will be awarded for the winning name, and another \$100.00 IN CASH goes to the contestant whose slogan is selected as the best. In case of a tie, the entry bearing the earliest post-mark will receive the award.

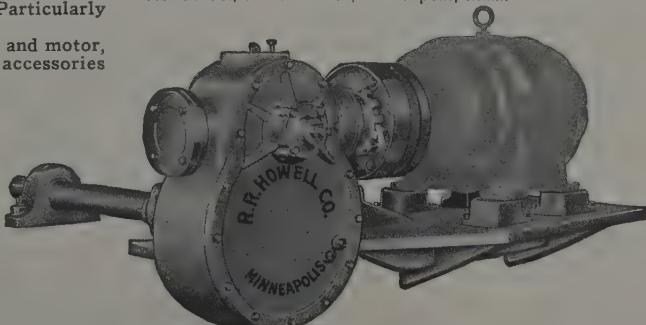
The judges will consist of five persons selected by the management of R. R. Howell Company, and their decision will be final on all matters connected with this contest.

The NAME must be brief and of a type which can be registered in the U. S. Patent Office. This excludes personal names, names of cities or countries, names that are directly descriptive, etc. Made-up or "coined" words that tie in with the salient features are good. (Examples are: the name AERO-FLEX for our tilting cylinder pneumatic truck lift; VERTI-LIFT for our radial distributors; LITTLE GIANT for our small speed reducers; MULTI-MIX for our feed mixers; PERFECTION for our magnetic scalpers; etc.)

The SLOGAN should not be longer than ten words and should be clearly applicable to the product from the standpoint of mechanical superiority, adaptability, long life, outstanding consumer acceptance, etc.

All names and slogans submitted become the property of R. R. Howell Co. and none will be returned. Contest closes November 16, 1945, and entries must be received by us by mail at Minneapolis, on or before November 19, 1945.

Address all entries as follows: (Contest Manager B), R. R. Howell Co., P. O. Box 264, Minneapolis, Minn.



R. R. HOWELL CO. Minneapolis, Minnesota

Feedstuffs

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Feed Club will hold its annual meeting Oct. 19 at the Morrison Hotel.

THIRTEEN cents per pound, collected from taxpayers, is paid by the government to dairy-men, for producing butter.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during August amounted to 55,100 tons, against 43,100 tons during August, 1944, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank E. Boling has resigned from the Hales & Hunter Co. For 17 years he had been with the Ralston Purina Co., and in 1942 went with the Hales & Hunter Co. He has been vice chairman and is now chairman of the Feed Industry Council and of the Class A Feed Manufacturers Advisory Committee.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The annual short course in animal nutrition will be given by the University of Minnesota at University Farm Oct. 29 and 30, for feed manufacturers and dealers. Co-operating in presenting the short course are the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n and the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n.

Caribbean Molasses to Distillers

The feed industry will experience a continuation of the shortage of molasses during the coming year under the instructions by John W. Snyder that the entire output of Caribbean molasses be directed into alcohol plants.

Mr. Snyder has called attention of the Department of Agriculture to the fact that alcohol costs less when produced from molasses.

Screenings Regulation Revised

The O. P. A. has issued a revision of M. P. R. No. 417, covering screenings, making, however, no basic changes.

Some of the language of the previous regulation is refined and M. P. R. No. 417 is brought into conformity with other regulations that have been issued since the screenings regulation was first issued.

Feed Minimum Weight Restored

The special direction of the O.D.T. reducing the minimum carload weight of animal and poultry feeds from 60,000 to 50,000 pounds, was in effect for only the period Oct. 1 to Oct. 9.

The O.D.T. revoked the reduction because the language of the direction left a loophole thru which bulk feed could be loaded at the minimum if only one sack of packaged feed was included. The reduction was to have applied only on packaged feeds.

Thus the minimum on all grain products and feeds is restored to 60,000 lbs.

Feed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1945	1944	Shipments 1945	1944
Balt're.	5,468	7,284		
Chicago.	49,581	49,207	53,153	59,720
K. City.	1,890	1,830	33,210	31,740
Milw'kee	200	450	14,040	16,670
Minn'olis	5,355	6,790	74,280	79,890
Minn'olis*	5,355	6,790	6,335	7,385
Minn'olis†			41,580,000	44,640,000
Peoria.	12,940	10,480	16,420	13,020
Wichita.	7,938	6,637

*Screenings. † Linseed meal.

Increased Consumption of Mixed Feeds in Wisconsin

The consumption of mixed feeds in Wisconsin is reported by Dr. W. B. Griem, head of the feed and fertilizer department, in 1944, to have included the following tonnages: poultry feeds, 307,048; dairy feeds, 227,834; hog feeds, 47,103; calf feed, 14,871; mineral feeds, 10,048; horse feeds, 1,072; unmixed high protein feeds, 212,000; soybean oil meal, 39,905; malt sprouts, and brewers and distillers grains, 55,049; corn gluten feed and meal, 33,054; meat scraps and tankage, 22,278; linseed meal, 58,221; wheat millfeeds, 162,610.

Unclassified items such as molasses, bone meal, iodized salt, fish oils and ground limestone amounted to 15,421 tons.

The total feed tonnage increased 60,000 tons, compared with 1943.

The Feed Situation

In the country as a whole the total number of grain-consuming animal units will probably be slightly smaller this winter than a year ago. Small increases anticipated in hogs and chickens will be more than offset by decreases in other classes of livestock.

Increases in feeding rates per animal, however, may easily make up for the decrease in numbers. For instance, the average slaughter weight of hogs in August this year was 30 per cent heavier than in August, 1944. Compared to a year ago, more beef cattle are on feed for market (16 per cent on Aug. 1) in the corn belt, and they are being fed to heavier weights (4 per cent in August). Dairy cows generally are being fed more grain per cow than a year ago (8 per cent more on farms of crop reporters on Aug. 1).—New York State College of Agriculture.

Program Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

The state university and the agricultural experiment station in co-operation with the feed interests of the state of Ohio have sponsored the Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference to be held Nov. 1 and 2 in Plumb Hall of the University of Columbus.

The registration fee is \$2; and the hotel headquarters is the Hotel Fort Hayes. All inquiries should be addressed to C. M. Ferguson, of the poultry department, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, O., who will also make reservations for the football game Nov. 3 between Ohio State and Northwestern.

Nineteen well qualified speakers are on the program. C. F. Monroe will speak on "The Place of Concentrates in the Dairy Ration"; R. V. Boucher on "Poultry Nutrition up to Date"; R. M. Bethke on "Nutrition and Hatchability"; C. M. Ferguson on "Poultry Feeding

Problems"; J. W. Baringer and John M. Hodson on "Progress in Feed Control"; and Walter Berger on "The Feed Situation."

The banquet will be served Thursday evening at the Seneca Hotel.



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Soybean Products for Dairy Cattle

By L. B. CORMAN and J. W. HAYWARD of Soybean Research Council

The demand for soybean products resulted in consistent increases in the farm price for soybeans. The price moved from the 1935-39 average of 95 cents per bushel to \$2.13 as of March 15, 1945. With this favorable price farmers currently harvest about 75 per cent of the planted soybean acreage for soybeans as seed or grain, the majority of which eventually reaches processing channels. During the crop year October, 1943, thru September, 1944, approximately 3.5 million tons of soybean oil meal were produced. This represents 43 per cent of the total vegetable protein concentrates produced in the United States. In this classification of vegetable protein concentrates we include such items as cottonseed, corn gluten, linseed, copra, and peanut oil cakes and oil meals.

During the year 1944, soybean oil meal constituted about 40 per cent of all the oilseed meals consumed by dairy cattle. It was consumed in greater quantity than any other oilseed meal. Soybean oil meal has become so universally distributed that every commercial dairy herd in the United States is at least a potential consumer of some of it every year. This popular protein concentrate is not a regional product. It is produced primarily in the central states but enjoys favorable transportation rates to most points in the United States.

The principal nutritional merit of soybean oil meal is that of supplying protein to offset the deficiencies of cereal grains which constitute a large portion of the total ration for milking cows. Soybean oil meal contains some 41 to 46 per cent protein of which about 90 per cent is digestible. The total digestible protein in soybean oil meal is approximately 4 to 5 times that of cereal grains. When used primarily as a protein concentrate, soybean oil meal is incorporated in dairy cattle grain mixtures at levels of 10 to 25 per cent. This does not mean that higher levels cannot be fed, for soybean oil meal is so palatable that dairy cattle will consume as much as 18 pounds per head daily for extended periods. Such feeding experiments have been under the supervision of authorities in dairy cattle nutrition and the effects of such high levels of soybean oil meal have always been very satisfactory.

With the conclusion of the present global war, international trade in soybean oil meal will be extended to almost every country. Even now there is considerable trading in soybean oil meal as a feed ingredient for export to the European area. Soybean oil meal also has been one of the principal ingredients in complete dairy mixtures purchased for export.

Thus we see that the use and popularity of soybean oil meal is world-wide. This popularity certainly is deserved in view of the exceptional nutritional properties of this relatively new protein concentrate.

GASOLINE rationing has been revoked; and an ample quantity of civilian gasoline will be available immediately, according to Petroleum Administrator Ickes.

ALL 700 of the industry advisory committees should be taken over by the Department of Commerce, according to Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1945	Shipments 1944	Receipts 1945	Shipments 1944
Balt're ..	380	299		
Chicago ..	5,706	4,768	715	910
Ft. Wor. ..	198	638		
K. City ..	9,846	17,172	5,562	12,618
Portland ..	408	945		
St. Louis ..	1,068	2,556	588	900
Seattle ..	2,090	957

Meeting Illinois Feed Ass'n

One of the newest of the feed organizations, the Illinois Feed Ass'n, held its second annual meeting Oct. 1 and 2 at Springfield, Ill.

Officers elected for the ensuing years are Pres., Victor C. Dewein, Decatur; vice pres., A. G. Zimmerman, Mendota; treas., Jos. B. Apple, of East Alton; and sec'y, re-elected, Lloyd Larson, Chicago.

Directors chosen for three years are Walter N. Jones, Chicago; H. Walters, Danville; and Fred J. Reinwald, Carmi.

More than 300 were in attendance.

Professor Thos. S. Hamilton, head of the animal nutrition department of the University of Illinois, was the leading speaker, his topic being "Progress of Nutrition." He said many more by products will be introduced into the feed industry in the future.

A model feed store had been well stocked by Sec'y Larson and Malcolm Canterbury of Springfield as an exhibit. The feed store program was conducted by Walter Jones. A. J. McLaughlin of Chicago spoke on probable changes in feed store design. John Bamert of St. Louis, Mo., discussed store construction and the arrangement of displays.

R. E. Eikenberry of Minneapolis spoke on the merchandising of related products in feed stores. He recommended prefabricated poultry houses and brooders, feeders, batteries, nests, sprayers, litter, disinfectants, egg baskets, scales, graders and other equipment for the poultry raiser. For dairy farmers, he suggested ventilators, stanchions, pens, windows, building supplies, paints, milk coolers and separators, cans, buckets, livestock sprays.

A line of hand tools and implements and a line of farm and garden seeds might be good lines for many feed stores. He urged that when a new line of goods is added to the store's merchandise, the clerks be trained to sell them and all sales people should not depend upon the line selling itself, but must push it.

RAY B. BOWDEN of St. Louis, executive vice pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, acted as toastmaster at the banquet Oct. 1.

Dr. CLIFF CARPENTER presided at the final session.

The outlook for the retail feed dealer was discussed by Dr. L. J. Norton, head of the department of agricultural economics of the

University of Illinois, who expected a reduction in the number of poultry and cattle and an increase in hogs in 1946.

Larry Wherry recommended community newspapers as the best advertising medium for feed dealers.

Frank Larson of Fairbury, Ill., urged the dealers to keep posted on the news and new developments by reading each issue of their trade publications.

Vitamin Labeling Changes to Start Jan. 1

From the office of L. E. Bopst, sec'y and treas. of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Inc., comes a reminder to the feed trade that the Ass'n's resolution covering statements of vitamin content of feeds and feed supplements will become effective Jan. 1. This should give those concerned ample time to prepare appropriate labels.

According to the resolution, quantitative claims for all vitamins except true vitamin A and vitamin D should be expressed in milligrams per pound. Vitamin A is to be stated in U.S.P. units per pound. Vitamin D, for poultry feeding, is to be expressed in A.O.A.C. units per pound, and for other uses in U.S.P. units per pound. A provision allows oils and concentrates containing vitamin A or D, or both, to be further labeled to show the content in units per gram.

These new labeling requirements eliminate "micrograms per gram" and "parts per million." To simplify conversion during this period of readjustment, and to obtain rounded numbers, it is suggested that for all vitamins except A and D, 450 grams are assumed to be one pound. (For example, 40 micrograms per gram of riboflavin becomes 18 milligrams per pound.) In the case of vitamins A and D, to allow for the use of units per gram, it is recommended that 454 grams be considered as one pound when calculating the potency of these materials.

The cooperation of all members of the industry and others interested in these products is requested. One uniform method instead of stating vitamin potency is certainly desirable. It will also afford the feed manufacturer an opportunity to compute feed formulas easily and quickly.—R. M. Field, president, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.



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A Strong Defense of Feed Jobbers

From the Address of Chairman J. P. Parks at Annual Meeting of National Feed Distributors Committee in Omaha.

As chairman of your 21 member representative committee of outstanding feed distributors throughout the country and as chairman of the five man steering committee within the larger committee, I want no credit for the fact that distributors, generally speaking, have had another successful business year. Personally, I feel exactly like the old maid with plenty of facilities, clothes etc., who as a girl, later as a young woman, then later on as a woman, tried hard—but still failed to make the grade.

I feel positive that the O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committee of jobbers and wholesalers of feeding other than grain will not want credit for the past years' good business of the individual jobber because that committee failed to function. The satisfactory business of the feed distributor, especially on millfeeds where the distributor was advantageously located geographically, also where he was at the end of the road, was due only to resourcefulness and adaptability and not to the men of O.P.A. O.P.A. rulings and orders made it possible, and the individual jobber finding himself left out of the picture handled other commodities on which satisfactory markups were legal and possible.

O.P.A. headquarters are in Washington, D. C. A feed jobbing firm is also located there and for years prior to O.P.A. they, like many other jobbers, handled millfeeds rather extensively distributing to feed dealers and mixers in Virginia their purchases of bran and middlings from other jobbers located at milling centers both in the southwest and northwest. No provision was made for them to continue this distribution in the millfeed order. Historical record meant nothing because only one jobbing markup was permitted. The main effort of your committee was to reinstate this traffic so we petitioned for an additional jobber's markup and just like the old maid, we failed to make the grade. We were told that feed was to be sold to flour and wheat, that there were subsidies on both so we were turned down.

C. N. SILCOX, Sec'y-Treas., Cooperative G.L.F. Holding Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y., and member of O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committee, comments, as follows:

Your memorandum regarding additional jobbers markup has been carefully studied by the grain and ingredient buyers in our organization. I wanted the practical viewpoint of buyers as well as distributors.

While the G. L. F., as a farmers purchasing organization, is mainly interested in keeping prices at the lowest level consistent with quality and service, we appreciate, as a direct representative of farmers, that the free movement and availability of the commodity is as important as price. Any ruling or regulations which slows up the flow of commodities in the normal channels of trade or completely stops the flow is detrimental to the best interests of both industry and farmers.

We realize that every manufacturer with a feed by-product for sale cannot have a jobbing representative in every market. To continue further every jobber handling such by-products cannot be in direct contact with the buyers in every other prospective market.

The jobber covers a legitimate field when he endeavors to bring the producer and consumer together. The efforts of jobbers who endeavor to obtain offerings from processors and pass these offerings on to consumers are a valuable service particularly to those consumers in distant markets.

In the normal channels of trade, it is often necessary for one jobber to offer a product to another or to buy a product from another in order to serve the best interests of his principals or prospective customers. For example, there are no jobbers west of Buffalo that are able to contact all of the prospective customers in the East. Consequently, out of sheer necessity, they resort to jobbers in the East to keep their offerings before the trade.

In view of these facts, we would look with favor on an amendment to the present order issued by the O.P.A. which would allow one additional markup of 50 cents per ton where the product is handled by a second jobber outside

of a possible radius of 500 miles from the point at which the initial markup was incurred. This would have to be surrounded by some restrictions where, for example, an eastern jobber has always purchased direct from a western processor for sale in the eastern markets.

I believe that two markups should be allowed where it increases and facilitates distribution of a commodity over a wider area providing restrictions are made to prevent pyramiding of the markup.

Ray Bowden deserves the distributor's distinguished service cross for his accomplishments under cross fire for jobbers. Credit should be given where credit is due.

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS faced by our national feed distributors committee in the past year has been the O.P.A. attitude. We have felt that too often the officials who considered feed jobbers' place in regulations, had not been too sympathetic to these distributors. Often we have been bewildered, and at times a little angered, that O.P.A. declined to call together the National Advisory Committee formed for the wholesale and jobbing trade. This Committee was set up more than a year ago, Aug. 30, 1944, and has had problems which it wanted to present to the O.P.A. Until we were officially organized it was illegal, so impossible, for this Committee to call its own meeting and to present its own recommendations.

We asked the O. P. A. on various occasions to call this committee together for purposes of organization, but they consistently failed to do so while the principal feed orders were being formulated. We realize that part of this failure was due to restrictions placed upon O.P.A. by O.D.T., to hold down travel during the critical months of transportation, but we also feel that there has been, and still is reluctance on the part of O.P.A. to organize this committee. This criticism of that organization is nothing new to it; our representatives in Washington have made clear to it long before this that jobbers have not felt they had consistent and adequate consideration in price regulations.

We believe our continued representations to the O.P.A. throughout the year have perhaps had the indirect effect of preventing even less sympathetic treatment for our class of dealers. There have been too many uniformed persons who carry the idea that the jobber and broker are parasites that fasten themselves to the stream of distribution. Anyone not economically blind knows that the jobber cannot remain a class within a trade unless there is need for his services.

The jobbing trade grew up and prospered under the conditions of tight competition, when there was every reason to shorten the steps between producer and consumer. He grew into the distribution business because he was needed. Then Congress told the O.P.A. that it should not short-circuit any established trade merely because that trade could be avoided under tight ceiling conditions. We were given a place in those orders where O.P.A. found jobbers to have functioned generally during peace time.

Sometimes their undue interpretation resulted, in certain orders, voiding the business of a few jobbers who had functioned in a certain commodity, merely because the whole jobbing trade had not so functioned in this commodity. But on the whole they recognized the jobbers in the principal feed regulations. It is not our criticism that they have left us out of regulations generally, but that they have avoided formal organization of a National Advisory Committee for this important group, and thus have denied us official representation when at times we felt it to be due us, and necessary in distribution. It may be repeated that perhaps one of our accomplishments during the year has been the continuance of representations that have

prevented more strict rulings concerning jobbers.

UPON TWO POINTS we have been rejected by the O.P.A. these two points being our requests for (1) an extra markup for jobbing so that two jobbers could function as in normal times in distribution of a commodity; (2) an increased markup for millfeed jobbers. While the O.P.A. apparently is nearing the end of its course, we still maintain that one or both of these requests should be granted for the remaining months of the legal life of O.P.A.

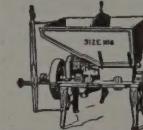
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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

There is some tendency for the jobber to say that, now the O.P.A. is nearing its end, his pressing problems will disappear; that soon he will be back on the old competitive basis that he used to know; that there is little need any longer of tight national organization. We believe this idea is wholly wrong. The next few years of reconversion will be years of confusion; years of piling up of new laws concerning the production, distribution and processing of food; years marked by frequent "investigations" of the cost of food distribution. There is starting this month the long-awaited House investigation into the marketing of agricultural products. When that investigation gets around to grain and feed, we as jobbers will need to be prepared to state and defend our case.

As farm commodity prices drop to support levels and more and more commodities go into the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation, there will arise the question of use of distributors for the products. We need to be ready. It is my personal opinion that your national committee in the coming year will have more problems placed before it than it has had in its first three years of existence.

AN IDEA was presented at a recent meeting of jobbers which, while it did not get full agreement at the time, may be worthy of fuller study. This is the idea of selling the jobber to the grain and feed trade. In the past few years many of you as jobbers have merchandised some grain as well as other ingredients. You have made good contacts as merchandisers, and have proven your value to both buyer and seller—principally the buyer under present conditions.

It still is being suggested to us that we have our national committee prepare, for distribution to the membership of the national association and generally throughout the trade, a careful economic discussion of the place of the jobber. That discussion could be prepared in an attractive pamphlet which could be used by every jobber for his mailing list; it would not be controversial. With carefully documented facts it could show the economic value of using the jobbers' services.

In the pamphlet could be printed the name of every jobber now a member of this national association, with his own list of the commodities in which he specializes. Readers and prospective customers would thus have at hand a list of our jobbers, and knowledge of the commodities they handle. We have the funds on hand to prepare such a booklet. If it is your judgment that this might be prepared, for approval of the national committee before it is sent out, we would like to get your expression.

Another highly interesting subject that could be discussed would be new products and trends and the possibilities they contain for distributors. As you know, there has been a great deal of advance nutritional research in the past few years, including the uses of products that heretofore have not been used or at least used in volume.

Chicago's Fat Stock Competition

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Entries for the fourth annual CHICAGO MARKET FAT STOCK AND CARLOT COMPETITION—war time substitute for the International Live Stock Exposition—will close on Nov. 1, according to B. H. Heide, manager of the International and in charge of entries for the fat stock show.

It will be held from December 1 to 6.

Officials announce that it will be the last of these market shows, as plans are already under way for resumption of the regular International Live Stock Exposition in 1946.

Competition at the coming event will include all of the classes for individual steers, wethers, and barrows formerly featured at the International in both individual and carload lot competition.

Berger on How to Meet Protein Shortage

The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a meeting Sept. 27 at the Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., where the leading speaker was Walter Berger, head of the feed management branch of the P.M.A.

Mr. Berger pointed out that we are feeding more turkeys, more chickens, making hogs weigh 40 to 60 pounds more, feeding the milk cows better—producing more milk. Subsidies will be taken off and we must get back to more normal production to avoid an over-production. Over-production will mean lower prices. In six months, we may be looking for a place to sell feeds where today we are looking for a place to buy feeds.

Mr. Berger urged feed men to back the Department of Agriculture's recommendations for protein conservation, which are:

More grains and less protein for turkeys, broilers and late hatched chicks, culling of old

hens and slowly maturing birds; more pasture and less protein for dairy and beef cattle; and use of protein supplements for brood sows and fall pigs, rather than for market hogs.

Farmers in doing their part in meeting wartime needs for meat, milk, and eggs are producing 22 per cent more turkeys, 23 per cent more chickens, feeding hogs 40 to 60 pounds heavier, and feeding dairy cows at a much heavier rate than last year. At the same time, last year's protein supplies were no longer than a year earlier and new-crop production is not yet available in volume.

The Department of Agriculture feels that there is no reason for alarm or fear about the supply of protein feeds after the new-crop vegetable proteins become available if these recommendations are generally adopted by farmers and cattlemen. Because September and October are the between-season months in the production of protein meal and cake, this program will be especially helpful in the weeks immediately ahead.

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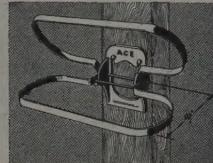
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